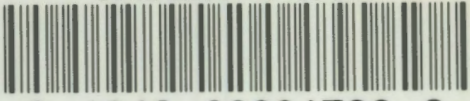


JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA, OR THE
MONTICELLO SECTION

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FLORIDA
or
The Monticello Section

Jefferson County Business League



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THE JEFFERSON COUNTY BUSINESS LEAGUE

This organization, whose officers' names are printed below, is composed of a band of citizens who pledged themselves to issue this book, circulate it, and do all in their power to attract good people to this goodly land. All help received, outside of the members' monthly dues of \$3, was a contribution of \$200 from the Town Council of Monticello. The County Commissioners declined an invitation to assist in the work. Although this organization is for the good of the whole county, and urgent efforts were made to enlist the support of the county people, only one member is enrolled from the country districts and he is A. A. Rich of Lamont. He is the owner of the Increase Pecan Orchard and Nurseries.

The officers of the League are:

W. W. CARROLL, *President.*

J. H. PERKINS, *Vice-President.*

C. H. JACKSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

The Executive Committee, besides the above officers, has in addition S. D. Clarke, W. E. Evans, F. J. Sattler, all of Monticello, and A. A. Rich of Lamont.



Jefferson County Court House

FOREWORD

With text and pictures the Jefferson County Business League sets forth herewith a few of the reasons why you should choose this part of the earth as your home. You are invited to come and see for yourself. You are offered a climate that is not uncomfortably cold in winter, nor uncomfortably hot in summer. Here you can produce a great variety of crops. Here the eye is pleased with the gently undulating lands, with the variety of forest growth, with the bright lakes and clear streams, and the wonderful flowering wild vines and plants and trees. While a welcome is extended to those seeking winter homes and sports of field and stream, the main effort is put forth to attract the farmer, the homemaker, the citizen. The man who wishes to find low-priced land, where the climate is agreeable all the year, where the people are healthy, where the soil is responsive, should come to Jefferson County. If you know how to farm and are willing to work, you can succeed here.

The Jefferson County Business League was organized to present the attractions of this section and to insure fair treatment to homeseekers. You will be told the truth about this section by the members of the League, who are for the most part business men and producers living here and working here because they find it a good country.

W. W. CARROLL, *President.*

C. H. JACKSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

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JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

OR

THE "MONTICELLO SECTION"

Jefferson County was formerly introduced to the strangers of the world by Uncle Sam in 1908. In that year a pamphlet, issued August 14, entitled "Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Florida," by Grove B. Jones, W. E. Tharp and H. L. Belden, set forth facts according to the following "Letter of Transmittal":



Perkins' Opera House

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF SOILS,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1908.

Sir: A soil survey was made of Jefferson County, Florida, during the winter season of 1906-7 for the purpose of accurately classifying and mapping the various types of soil and studying their adaptabilities to staple and special crops, especially Sumatra cigar-wrapper tobacco, Cuban filler tobacco, and pecans. This constitutes an extension of the work already done in Gadsden and Leon Counties, Florida, and was undertaken in response to a petition signed by numerous citizens of Jefferson County, forwarded and indorsed by Hon. W. B. Lamar. I have the honor to transmit herewith the manuscript of the report and the accompanying map covering this work and to recommend their publication as advance sheets of Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils for 1907, as provided by law.

HON. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

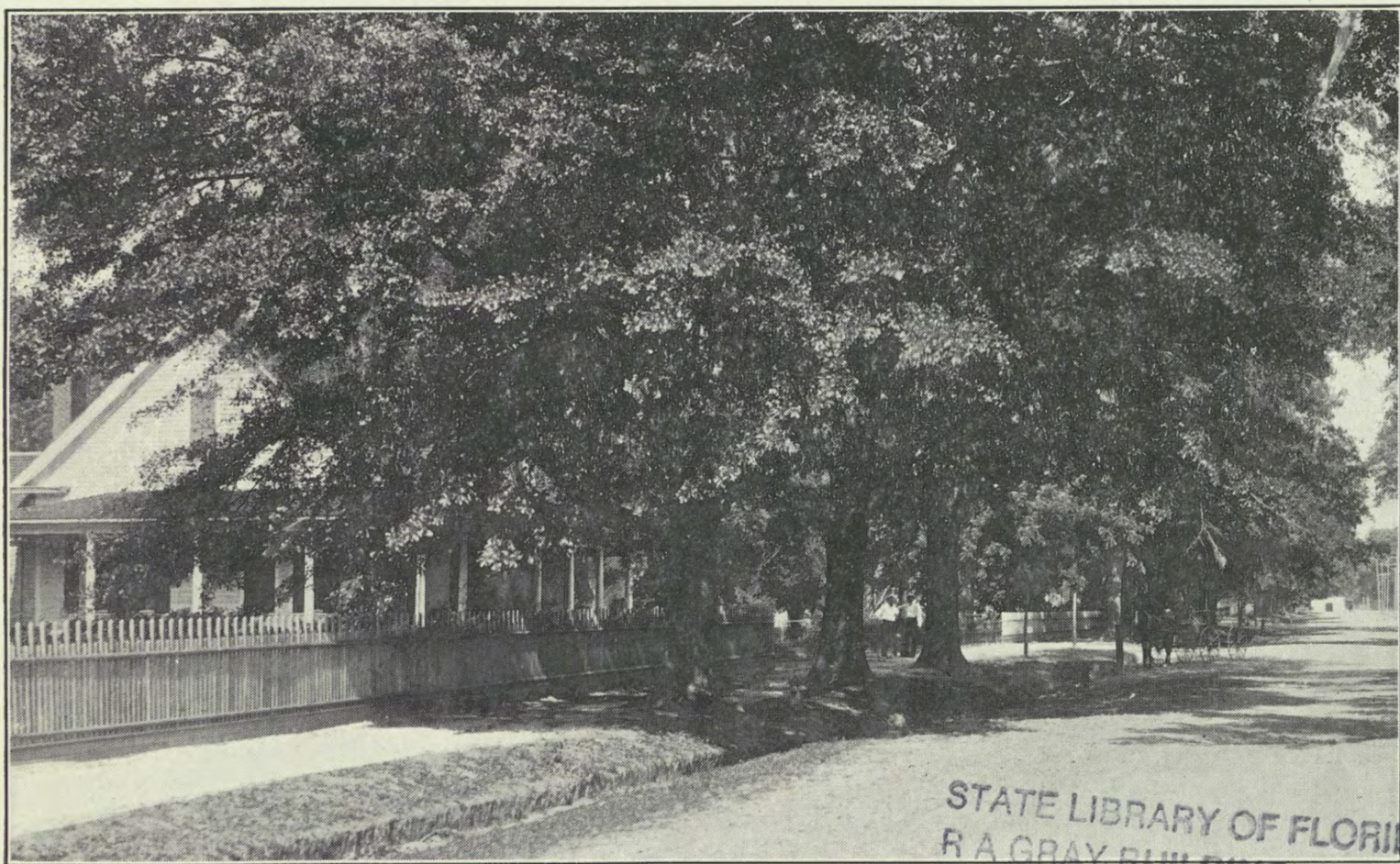
Respectfully,
MILTON WHITNEY,
Chief of Bureau.



National Nut Growers' Convention, Monticello, 1910

Since 1908 prophecies have been more than fulfilled, the growing of Shade and Sun Wrapper Tobacco has been established firmly, and the growth of the pecan nursery and orchard business has attained such proportions that this part of the pecan belt has become generally known as the "Monticello Section."

If the Government showed a willingness to publish to the world, free of cost, statements concerning the fertility and general adaptability of Jefferson County soils, and to promise a splendid future to those who would grasp the opportunities offered by a balmy climate, productive soils, equable and friendly seasons, and good transportation facilities, it would seem only fair to assume that an enterprising people would respond promptly to this generous and kindly



Washington Street, Monticello

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Cotton at Mays & Partridge's Warehouse

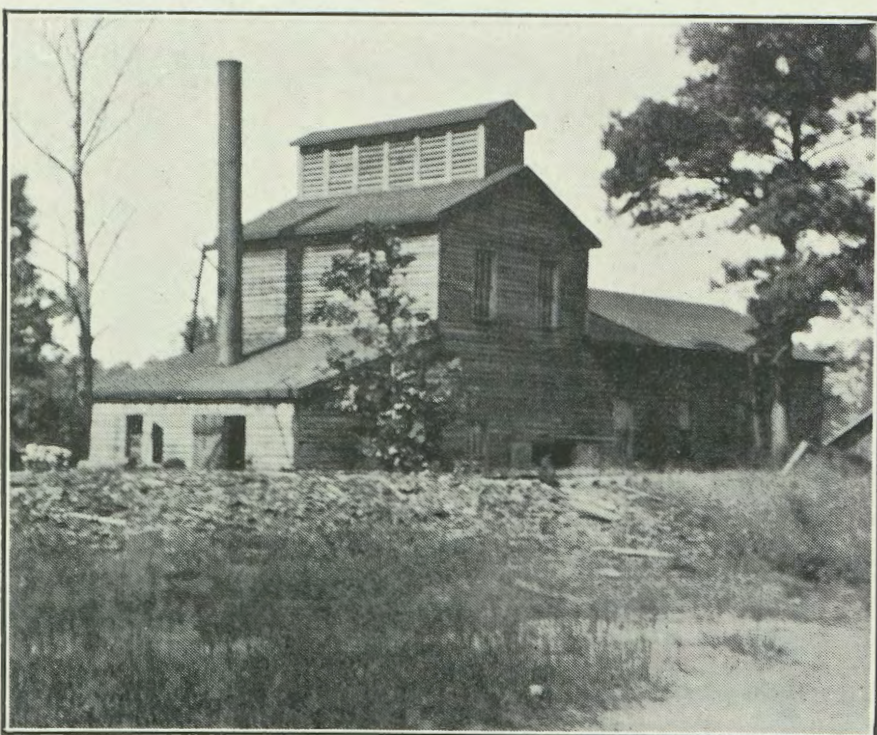
introduction. Instead of using the advantage offered by a very fair and liberal government "write up," our people have never made any concerted effort to put Jefferson County on the map—until now.

In the meantime tobacco has won its established place; pecans and pecan nursery stock have become a fixed part of our commerce; two-thirds or more of the watermelon seed used for planting in the United States are grown in Jefferson County; cotton, corn, hay, oats, cattle and hogs are being produced profitably;

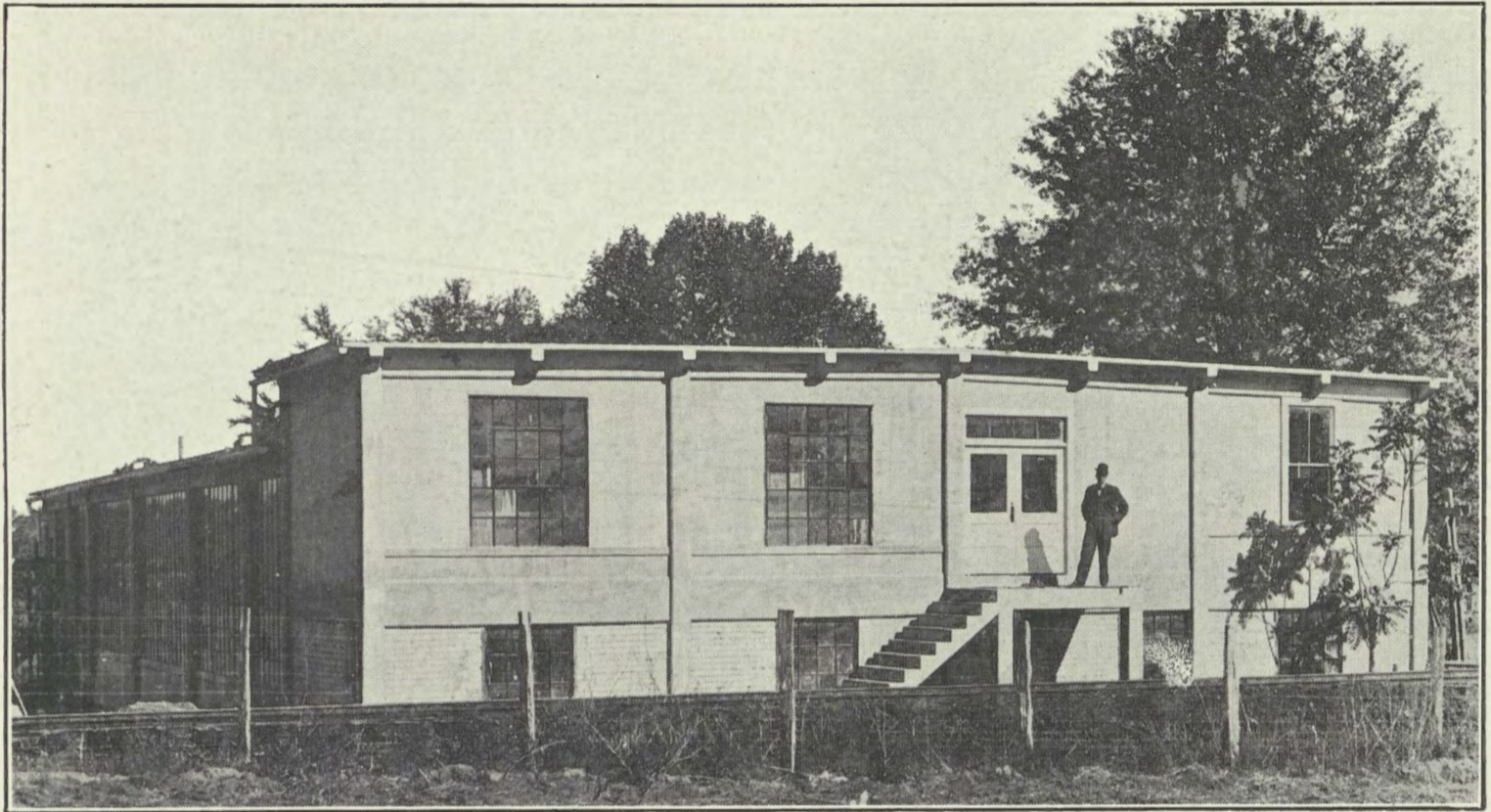
and farmers of northern countries are being attracted to this section by the wide range of diversification permitted and by the delightful all-year-round climate.

This United States Government Soil Survey, done in 1906-7 and issued in 1908, predicted many things that have already come true and stated many interesting facts.

Let us pass over the years since this Government book was made and see what Uncle Sam had to say about us in 1908.



S. L. McCall's Ice Plant



Tobacco Packing House, Jefferson County Sumatra Tobacco Co.

SOIL SURVEY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

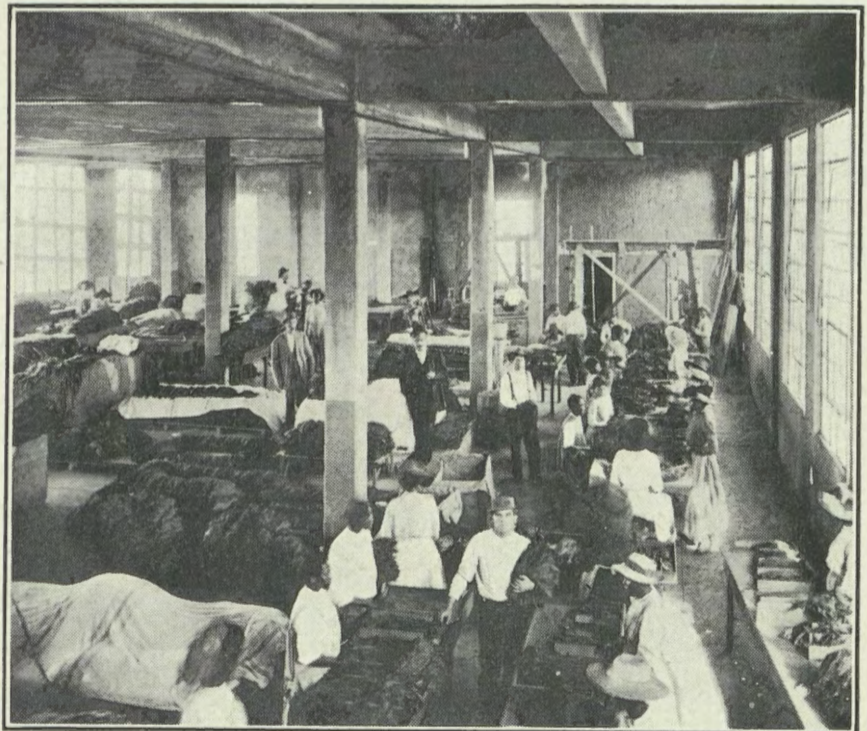
By GROVE B. JONES, W. E. THARP and H. L. BELDEN

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Jefferson County is located about midway of the State, east and west, and extends from the Georgia State line on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. Madison and Taylor Counties bound it on the east and Leon and Wakulla Counties on the west.

The shape of the county is that of a wedge, about 25 miles wide, east and west, at the northern boundary and narrowing to five miles at the southern extremity, while its extreme length, north and south, is about 40 miles. The county embraces an area of 374,592 acres, or about 585 square miles.

The Aucilla River at some points forms a rather indefinite county boundary line. From Lamont, north, it is not at all times confined to a single chan-



Interior Tobacco Packing House

nel, but frequently spreads out into an impenetrable swamp often a mile or so in width, or divides into numerous shallow, ill-defined channels. "Nutall Rise," about four miles north of the point where the Aucilla River empties

into the Gulf, is the last of a succession of sinks and rises, which cover a distance of about six miles. Within this distance no definite county boundary line exists. The larger sinks have been mapped, and a line connecting them indicates approximately the underground course of the river and serves as the county boundary line in this survey.

The topographic features of Jefferson County are varied and interesting, owing to the two pronounced physiographic divisions within its borders.



Jefferson Hotel

The larger division lies to the north and includes about two-thirds of the county. This part comprises the uplands and consists of rolling to gently undulating country, interspersed with rounded hills, lakes, streams, and narrow valleys. The surface features are nowhere roughly broken, and with the exception of the swamps, no flat areas of any extent exist.

The altitude at Monticello is 202 feet, but it is believed that the highest elevation in the county is to be found in the northwest corner. At Drifton, the elevation is 190 feet, and at Lloyd, 154 feet. Southwest of Aucilla a large, fairly flat area, known as "Thompson's Valley," at one time evidently formed an arm of the sea.

The physiographic division covering the southern third of the country forms the "flatwoods" and represents the poorly drained section of the county.



Budding Pecan Nursery Stock

Besides the larger streams, the county is well watered with lakes and ponds, into which many of the smaller streams empty. The largest lakes are Miccosukee, Raysor, Windom, Silver and Iamonia. The Aucilla River and its tributary, Gum Swamp, drain the eastern and northeastern parts of the county, while the drainage of the western part finds its way into Lake Miccosukee and the St. Marks River. About one mile south of the town of Wacissa the beautiful Wacissa River has its source. A great volume of clear, sparkling water, boiling and surging from the earth through deep springs, forms a picturesque



Partridge Hotel

stream 150 to 200 yards in width. This river eventually reaches the Gulf through the Aucilla River.

The dissolution of the limestone which underlies the county as a whole at different depths has given rise to many peculiar and interesting phenomena. The numerous natural bridges of the Aucilla River, the many lakes and sinks into which streams plunge and are lost, and the several "rises," where subterranean water surges to the surface, forming new streams, are all interesting.

* * * * *

In 1824 the Counties of Walton, Leon, Alachua, and Nassau were established, and in 1827 Jefferson County was cut off from Leon County. Monticello, which up to that time had been an Indian town and trading post, was surveyed for the county seat early in 1828.

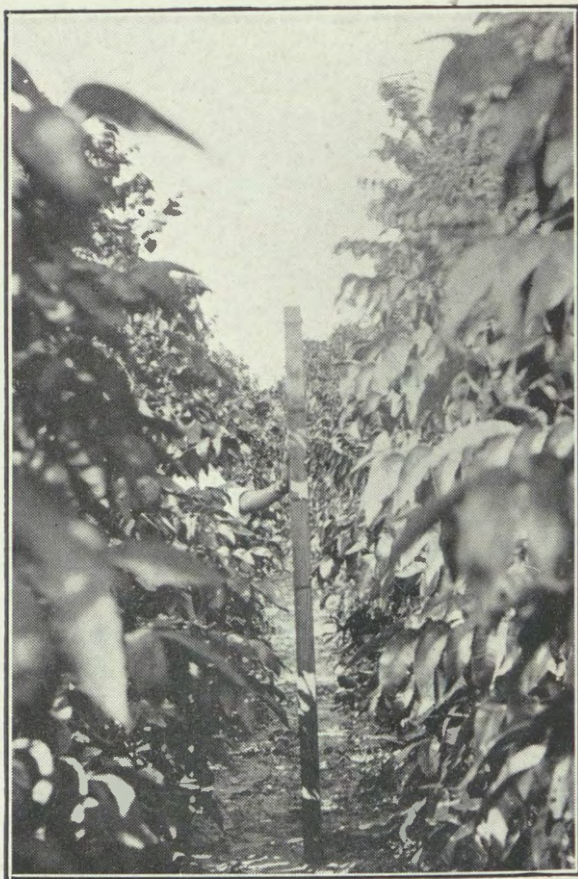
The early settlers came from Virginia and South Carolina and located in the northern half of the county.

* * * * *

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities. The Seaboard Air Line crosses the county from east to west, connecting Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Pensacola. A branch of this road connects Monticello with the main line at Drifton, four miles to the south. The Atlantic Coast Line connects Monticello with Thomasville, Ga., and other points north. The Tallahassee Southeastern Railroad crosses the county 10 to 15 miles south of the Seaboard Air Line. The West Coast Railway, connecting Greenville with Quitman, Ga., passes near the northeastern corner of the county and offers an outlet for



One Way of Getting There



Pecan Trees in Nursery, Simpson Bros.

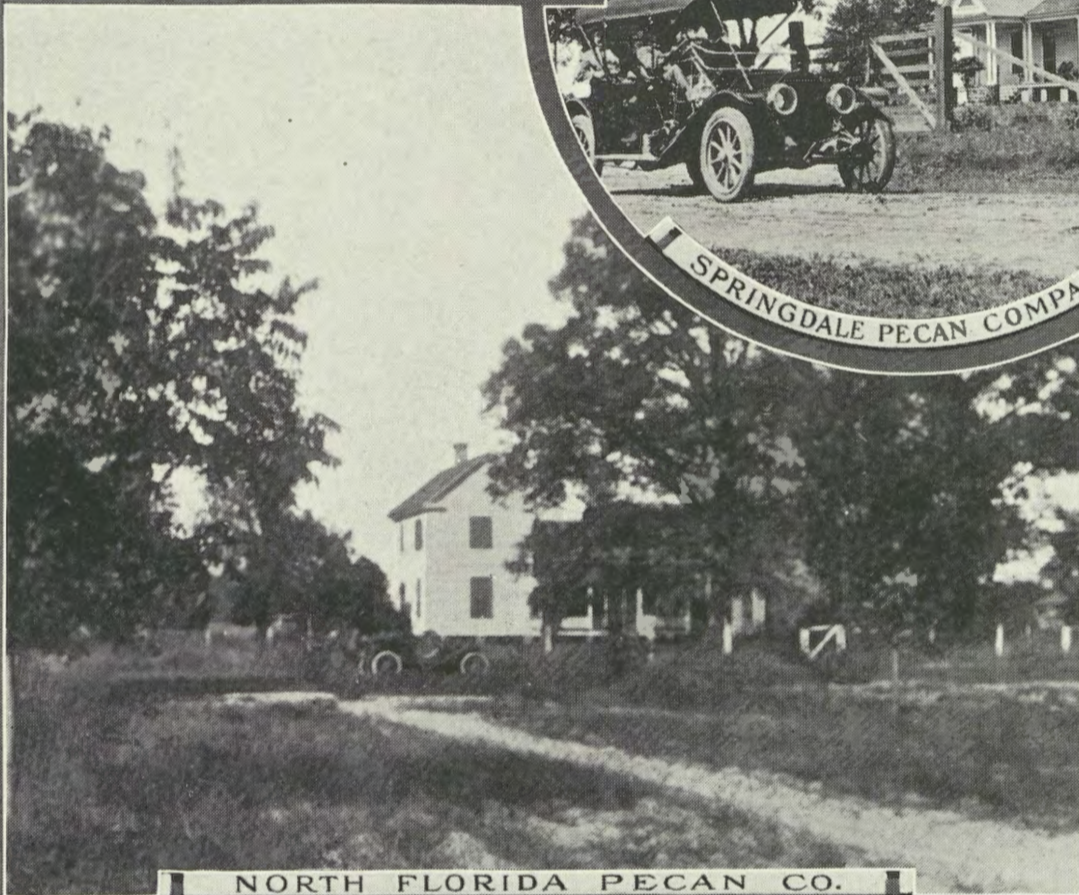
that section. A railroad connects Delph with the St. Marks branch of the Seaboard Air Line in Leon County. This line is being extended northward through the western part of Jefferson County to Thomasville, Ga. Another road in process of construction crosses the southern townships, and when completed will connect St. Marks on the west with Perry and points east. The county roads could be considerably improved



SOUTHERN PECAN ORCHARD CO.



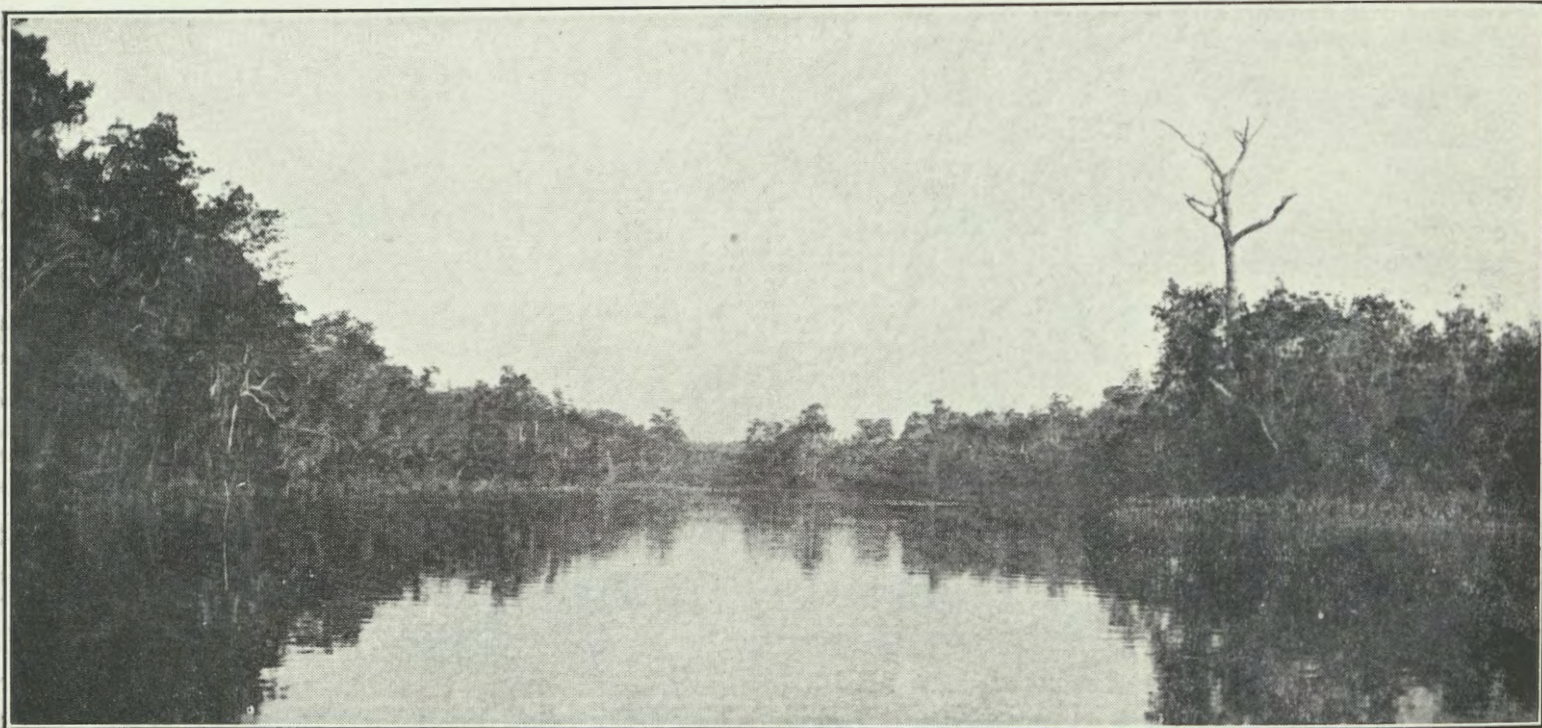
SPRINGDALE PECAN COMPANY



NORTH FLORIDA PECAN CO.



MICCOSUKEE PECAN & NURSERY CO.



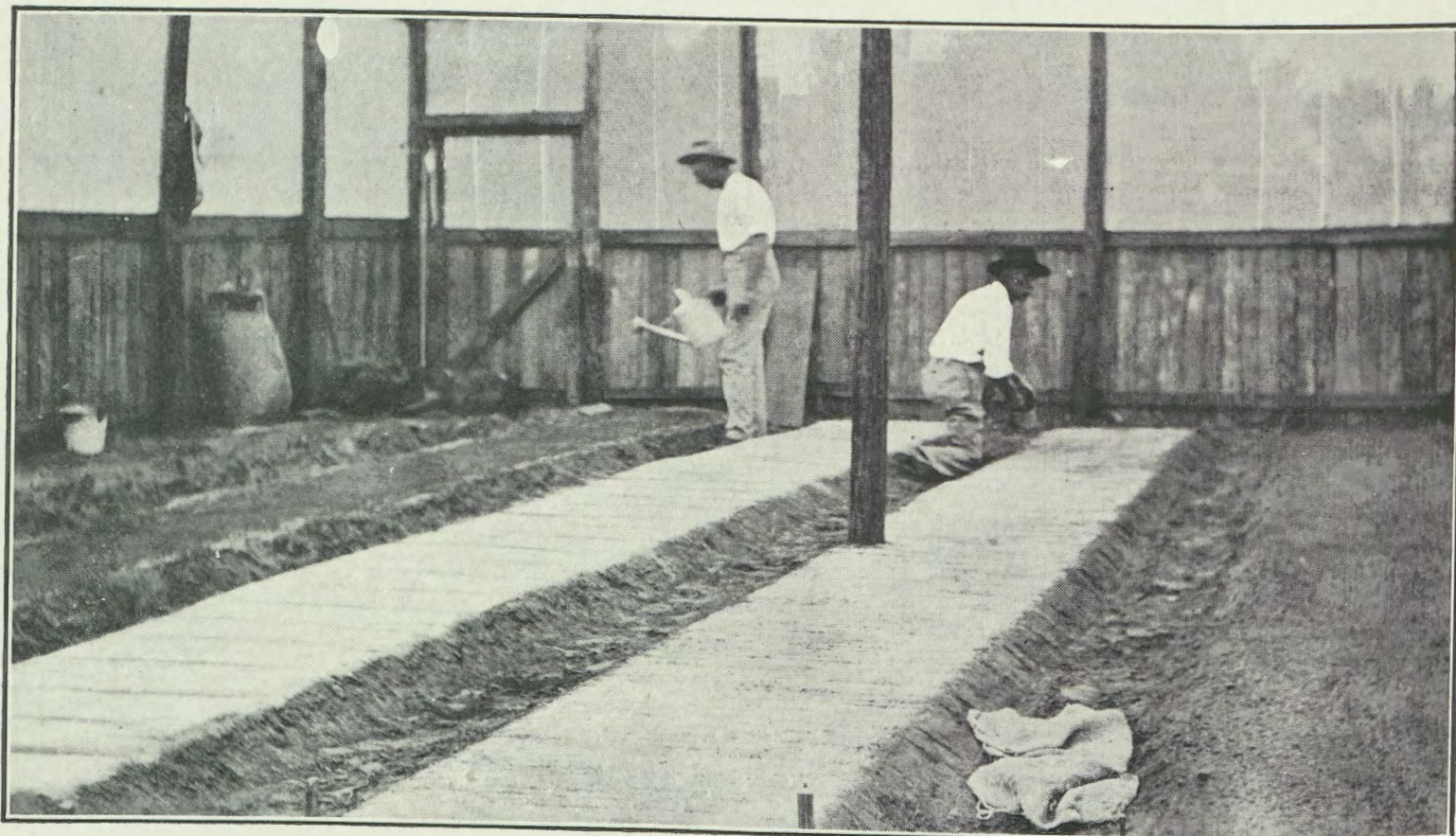
The Beautiful Wacissa River

with materials at hand and doubtless will be as settlement progresses. The sandy clay subsoil forms an excellent surfacing material.

Monticello is the principal market for cotton and other farm crops produced in the north-central part of the county. In the extreme northern part, much of the cotton is sold at Thomasville and Metcalf, Ga., while Quitman, Ga., is the market for the northeast corner.

CLIMATE

The climate of Jefferson County is generally mild and balmy. Many northern tourists spend the winter months within its borders. During the coldest months of December, January and February the temperature occasionally



Tobacco Seed Bed

falls to 20° F., and frosts are not uncommon. In July and August, the hottest months, the temperature rarely exceeds 90° F. in the shade and 80° F. is the average. The nights are usually cool and often attended by a delightful breeze from the Gulf. Between 50 and 60 inches of rain falls annually, which is generally quite evenly distributed throughout the year. Short droughts may, however, occur during the growing season. The heaviest precipitation occurs in July and August, the normal at Monticello for these months being 7.88 and 7.10 inches, respectively.

AGRICULTURE

Jefferson County represents a well-established agricultural section of the State, farm-



Sugar Cane



Planting Tobacco

ing having been carried on here for about 80 years. The first settlers located in the northern part of the county, many acquiring large tracts of land. Slave labor was plentiful and general farming, with cotton the chief and money crop, was soon established upon an extensive scale. Considerable attention was also paid to stock raising. Corn, oats, and wheat were among the crops grown, but since 1880 the acreage of small grains has greatly decreased and wheat is no longer grown at all.

The agricultural practices to-day are



Sumatra Tobacco Under Shade



Fine Wrapper Tobacco

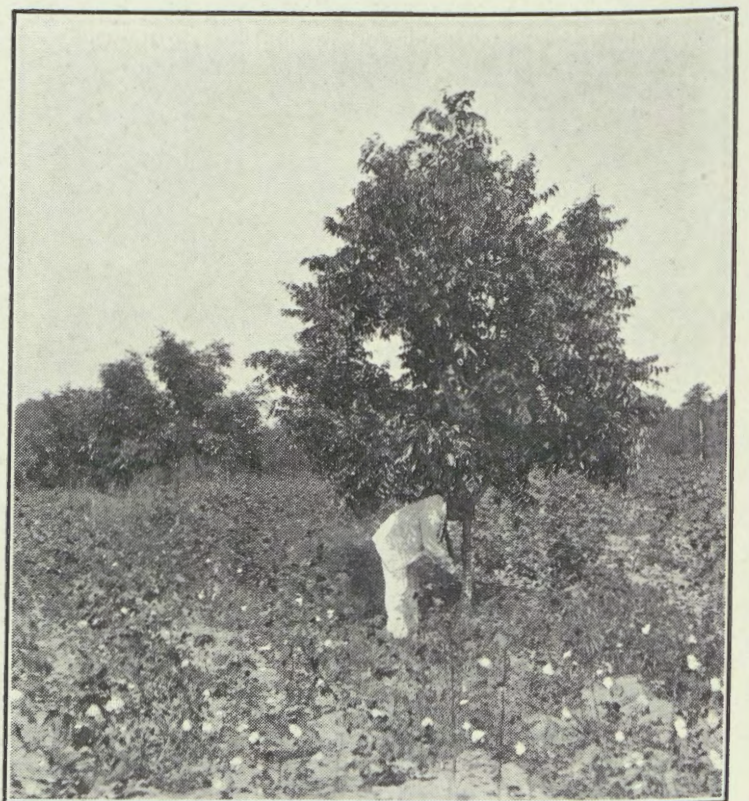
along practically the same line as those of the early farmer. The tendency is toward an extensive rather than an intensive system. It has been demonstrated on a few farms that by systematic and thorough cultivation one-third of the land now devoted to cotton can be made to produce as much cotton as the present acreage. The other two-thirds is capable of and should be used in the production of the forage, fruits, and vegetables required for home use, with perhaps a surplus to sell.

For the successful growing of winter vegetables and all kinds of berries the light sandy soils and the climate of the county are well adapted. All varieties of vegetables, tomatoes, cabbage, early corn, cantaloupes, and watermelons produce abundantly, and there is un-

limited opportunity for the development of the trucking industry. Melons are grown both for shipping and for the seed. At the present time there is not enough garden produce grown to supply the Monticello market. Truck growing would combine well with general farming, for the principal truck crops would be off the land in time to permit the growing of a second or perhaps a third crop within the year.

One drawback at present to the trucking industry is the difficulty of developing it to a point where suitable facilities and low rates can be afforded by the transportation companies. There is always this period in the life of any new industry, and the hearty co-operation of the railroads and prospective shippers can easily solve the problem. There can be no doubt that the trucking industry, when systematically developed, will be the source of a large income to the county.

Many orchards of Le Conte pear are seen, and fair crops are sometimes secured. With care, such as is given the orchards where fruit growing is made a success, the returns could be greatly increased. The Kieffer pear is also grown, and being less susceptible to blight is a much more certain bearer. Figs produce abundantly and some are sold as preserves. Peaches do well, and from one small orchard of a few trees, just south of Monticello, over \$40 worth of fruit was sold last season.

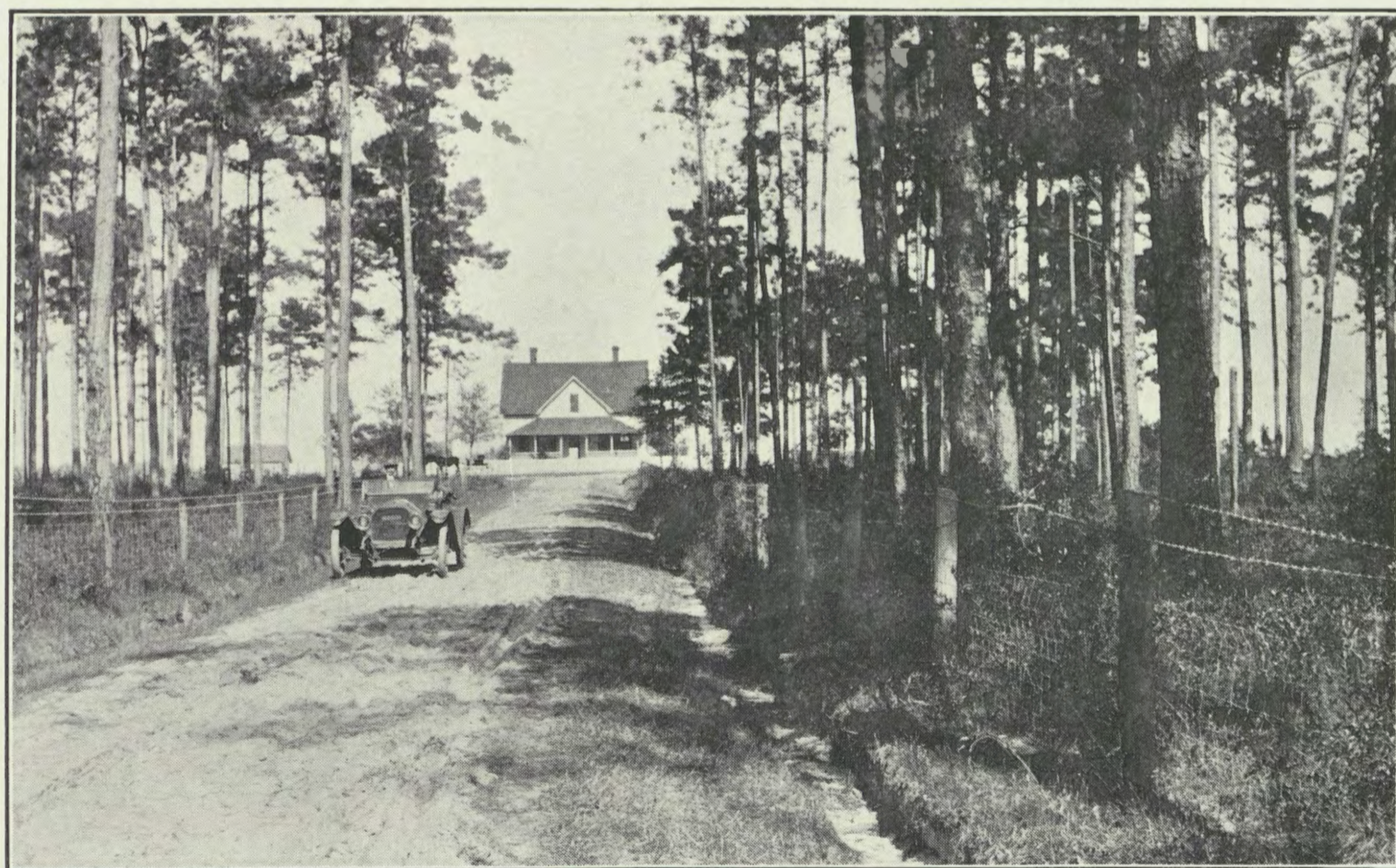
Cotton and Pecans
Jefferson County Pecan and Livestock Company



J. C. W. Frishmuth's Casa Bianca

It is believed that commercial peach growing might prove remunerative.

The Norfolk and Orangeburg soils in Jefferson County are identical with the soil types that occur in Gadsden and Leon Counties. In these counties, which lie to the west of Jefferson County, shade-grown tobacco has been successfully produced for a number of years, the industry being particularly well



Country Home of J. R. Hughes



Another View of Casa Bianca, J. C. W. Frishmuth's Winter Home

established in Gadsden County. This year (1907) marks the beginning of the growing of Sumatra wrapper-leaf tobacco under shade in Jefferson County. Tobacco for home consumption has been grown heretofore by many farmers. Two shades, one covering 10 acres and the other about three acres, were erected this year, and an increased acreage will be shaded next season.

The production of pecan nuts is very profitable and large orchards of grafted and budded trees are being set out. The soils of the area are well suited to the growth of the pecan and the outlook for commercial pecan growing upon a large scale is very promising. The growing of pecans and of tobacco will be more fully discussed under a succeeding head.



Home of H. A. Barrows, Pioneer Tobacco Grower



Pecans and Pea Hay, Simpson Brothers

Dairying permits an ideal type of diversified farming. It distributes the income from the farm quite evenly throughout the year and at the same time builds up the soil. The opportunities for developing the dairy industry in Jefferson County are exceptionally good. There is a good demand for high-class dairy products in the home markets and in the larger towns and cities outside the county. A great variety of forage crops can be cheaply produced and pasturage is available for the greater part of the year. There is one dairy in the county near Monticello, where from 30 to 40 head of Guernsey and Jersey milch cows are kept. Besides supplying Monticello with milk, from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of butter are made each year and sold at an average price of 40 cents a pound.



Young Pecan Trees Staked for Straightening, Jefferson Nurseries



SCENES.
SOUTHERN PECAN & ORCHARD COMPANY
PHOTOS BY COOK.



When the larger plantations are divided into smaller tracts of land and settled upon, the need of intensive cultivation and rotation of crops will manifest itself and doubtless will be heeded. At present the rotation, if such it may be called, does not take into consideration the betterment of the soil. The common practice is to grow cotton from two to three years, followed by corn from one to three years. This is the simplest system of rotation and best suits the man who does not wish to keep live stock. By using some winter-growing legume, such as bur clover or vetch, for the intermediate soil renovating crop, the producing capacity of the soil may be greatly increased.

* * * * *

Within the last few years the price of land has steadily advanced. This is due mainly to the increase in the price of timber and turpentine, and recently



Cotton Field, Jefferson County Pecan and Livestock Company

in part to the introduction of special agricultural industries, the growing of tobacco and pecans. Lands in the vicinity of Monticello sell at from \$25 to \$50 an acre, the latter price being paid for desirable land for tobacco, pecans, and nursery stock. Unimproved land in the northern part of the county may be had for \$6 to \$15 an acre. In the southern part cleared land does not sell for over \$10 an acre, while well-timbered land may bring as much as \$25 an acre. The greater part of the flatwoods region has been purchased by lumber companies for the timber and turpentine. The abundance of cypress in the swamps of the county furnishes splendid material for barrel staves, cross-ties, shingles, and fence posts.

Much of the county has recently been fenced with well-built, substantial barb-wire and woven-wire fences, and the old pine-rail fences which have served their purpose are being rapidly replaced. It costs about \$80 to build one mile



PECANS



TOBACCOS



PECANS

of rail fence and about \$125 for the same length of the best patterns of woven-wire fencing.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIES

TOBACCO

Recently very general interest has been manifested in the growing of Sumatra wrapper-leaf tobacco under shade. The lighter phases of the Norfolk fine sandy loam and Orangeburg fine sandy loam are particularly adapted to the production of shade-grown tobacco.



Sweet Potatoes, J. R. Hughes

The Orangeburg fine sandy loam is adapted to the production of Cuban filler. This tobacco is grown in the open and the methods of fertilizing and cultivation are practically the same as those used in the production of shade tobacco. In harvesting this type of tobacco, the entire stalk is cut and hung in the barn to cure. The average yield is about 600 pounds per acre, and the price ranges from 20 to 25 cents per pound, depending upon the quality of the leaf.

* * * * *

PECAN INDUSTRY

The pecan industry, though still in an early stage of development, gives promise of great success. Seedlings here and there in dooryards give evidence of the productiveness of the pecan trees in this region. The soils and existing conditions as found in Jefferson County are particularly adapted to the pecan nut, and especially to the growing of nursery stock. In a great many sections of the pecan-producing belt, which is about 200 miles wide, two years are re-

quired to produce a seedling large enough to graft. In the Jefferson County area, however, upon the Norfolk fine sandy loam, a sturdy growth from 10 to 20 inches high is produced in one year. Upon the Orangeburg fine sandy loam a growth is secured, but more time is required. In Monticello and vicinity there are about 3,000 bearing pecan trees, mostly seedlings. Recently numerous orchards of grafted stock have been set out and the acreage is rapidly increasing.

* * * * *

Monticello is at present considered the largest pecan market in the United States. Six companies are actively engaged in growing nursery stock and nuts and are doing a thriving business. Acres of nuts are planted each year, the trees grafted, and placed on the market the following year. The wholesale price for nuts ranges from 10 cents per pound upward, while nursery stock sells according to age. The industry is a very profitable one when once established, and excellent opportunities are offered in Jefferson County for its development on an extensive scale.

* * * * *

SUMMARY

Jefferson County is situated in middle Florida. It extends from the Georgia-Florida line south to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of nearly 40 miles. Its area includes about 585 square miles of rolling, gently rolling, and fairly flat country. There are two distinct physiographic divisions within the county. The larger consists of the northern two-thirds and forms the uplands, while the smaller comprises the poorly drained southern third, known as the "flat-woods."

Jefferson County was organized in 1827, and Monticello was surveyed for the county seat at the beginning of 1828. It is the largest town in the county. The first settlers came from Virginia and South Carolina.

At present the farming is carried on mainly under the tenant system. About 23 per cent. of the farms



Nuts on Moore Pecan Tree



Pine, Oak and Hickory, Jefferson County Pecan and Livestock Company

are operated by their owners. Farms vary in size from a few acres to several thousand. The average size of the farms, according to the census of 1900, is given as 77.1 acres, but the census classification considers each tenancy a farm and the average size holding is much greater than the figures given.

Cotton and corn are the principal crops grown, with hay, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and pecans as minor products. The growing of shade tobacco, now in the first stages of development, gives promise of great success. The pecan is being successfully produced as an orchard nut, and much attention is also being given to nursery stock. There are six pecan nurseries at Monticello.

There is almost unlimited opportunity for the successful growing of truck crops for local and northern markets. Dairy products command good prices, and a great variety of forage and pasture crops can be easily produced.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities. Special industries requiring quick transportation have not yet developed to the point where cheap rates can be economically offered by the railroads.

The flatwoods region is sparsely settled, and here agriculture has received little attention, except along the foothills. Lumbering and turpentine are the chief industries.



Sugar Cane, J. R. Hughes

The price of land in Jefferson County has increased greatly within the last few years, owing principally to the higher prices paid for lumber and turpentine and more recently to the introduction of special industries. There is still plenty of good land to be had at reasonable and in some instances very low prices.

The soils, consisting exclusively of sands and sandy loams, are varied. The upland soils are derived from the Lafayette formation, while the soils of the flatwoods owe their origin to the Columbia formation. Fifteen types of soil were mapped, of which the following have at present a low agricultural value, viz: Sandhill, Meadow, Swamp, and Marsh.



Pine Woods, South County

The Orangeburg series is confined entirely to the uplands and consists of two members, a fine sandy loam and sand. The Orangeburg fine sandy loam is the heaviest and strongest soil in the county, and for cotton it is considered the best. It is also well adapted to Cuban filler leaf tobacco. The Orangeburg sand is a fairly good soil for cotton and corn but the yields average somewhat lower than upon the fine sandy loam. It is very desirable soil for the growing of Sumatra wrapper-leaf tobacco.

The Norfolk series has four members, two of which are found in the uplands and two, the finer grades, in the flatwoods. On account of its wide crop adaptation, the Norfolk fine sandy loam is the most important soil of the county. It is easily cultivated and responds readily to fertilization. It is adapted to cotton, corn, oats, sugar cane, truck, fruit, pecans, and tobacco. It is the most desirable soil for the growing of Sumatra wrapper-leaf tobacco under shade, and pecans thrive especially well upon it.



Pine and Poplar

is deficient in organic matter which may be supplied by green manure.

* * * * *

The greatest needs for accomplishing the permanent upbuilding of the soils are greater diversification and rotation of crops, the growing of leguminous crops, more thorough and systematic methods of tillage, the keeping of more live stock, and the use of improved, labor-saving farm machinery.



The Norfolk sand for the most part possesses a loamy texture, is retentive of moisture, and easily cultivated. Except in droughty seasons the same crops grown upon the fine sandy loam do well on this soil. For trucking purposes the Norfolk sand is the better soil and near markets should be devoted to that industry.

The Norfolk very fine sandy loam, if properly drained, would prove a good soil for general farming, truck, and Sumatra leaf tobacco. The Norfolk fine sand

JEFFERSON COUNTY FORGING TO THE FRONT

In the United States Government Soil Survey, 1908, much was written about the crude methods of farming, the lack of system in providing humus-making crops, the neglect of early and deep plowing, the lack of improved agricultural machinery.

Since 1908 a great improvement has been shown. Heavy turning plows and harrows have come into use, rotation of crops is more generally practiced, and the incoming of white farmers from other sections, bringing new ideas



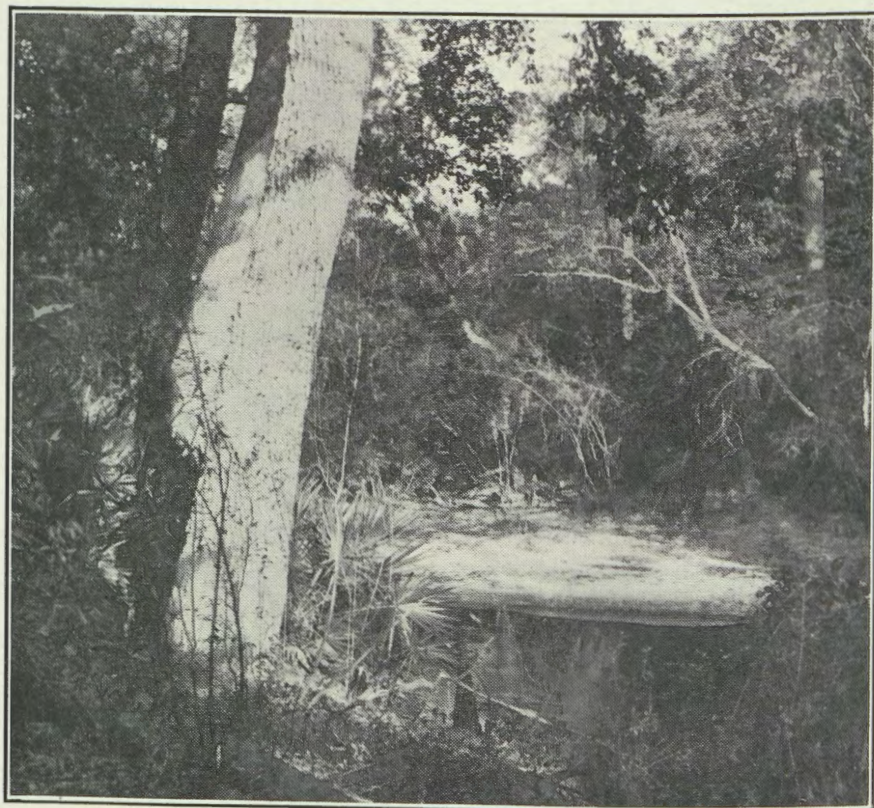
Aucilla River Below Lamont

and new methods, has helped to bring about the change for better farm results.

It is not unsafe to promise that Jefferson County will, by its hay crops, its improved corn production, its intensifying the culture of cotton, its taking hold of truck growing and livestock raising, take a high place among her sister counties.

The close of the war found Jefferson County depleted of her adult population, her sons having fallen in large numbers on the many bloody fields on which their loyalty to the lost cause was displayed. Large plantations lacked the masters that formerly reaped riches from their slave-worked acres. The boys went to the cities. The slaves, now free, drifted in the wreckage of reconstruction and the flotsam and jetsam of carpet-bag politics, until they settled down to a system of tenantry that is now playing out. Taking away crops without putting back elements necessary to fertility could not be practiced always. Now the need is apparent for a systematic agriculture.

The big plantations are being cut up. Companies, such as the



Glimpse of the Aucilla

North Florida Pecan Company, the Standard Pecan Company, The Southern Pecan and Orchard Company, the Jefferson County Pecan and Livestock Company, the Miccosukee Pecan and Nursery Company, and other important orchards and nursery concerns, are planting pecan trees and practicing diversified farming where once the negro renter reigned supreme. The negro is finding a better place in the scheme by furnishing the most efficient low-priced labor that any section of the country affords.

The nursery concerns like the Summit Nurseries, Simpson Nurseries, Monticello Nurseries, Florida Nurseries, Increase Nurseries, Monticello Pecan Orchard and Nursery Co., Kidder's Nurseries, and others, are helping put values in the Monticello section by bringing in large sums of money in exchange for pecan, orange, fruit and ornamental trees grown where a desultory sort of farming was once followed.

The certainty of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad coming through the county and by Monticello insures the prospective homemaker of ready transportation



On the Wacissa River



Blue Spring, Wacissa River

for his products. The Government Soil Survey, quoted from so liberally in this book, assures all that the county is already furnished with excellent transportation facilities.

The letters printed in these pages, written by people who have come in recent years to live in Jefferson County, are sincere testimonials from successful men who are satisfied with the climate, the healthful conditions, the opportunities offered, and the fruits that have been yielded to their efforts.



Residence of Abe Simon, Merchant, Monticello

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

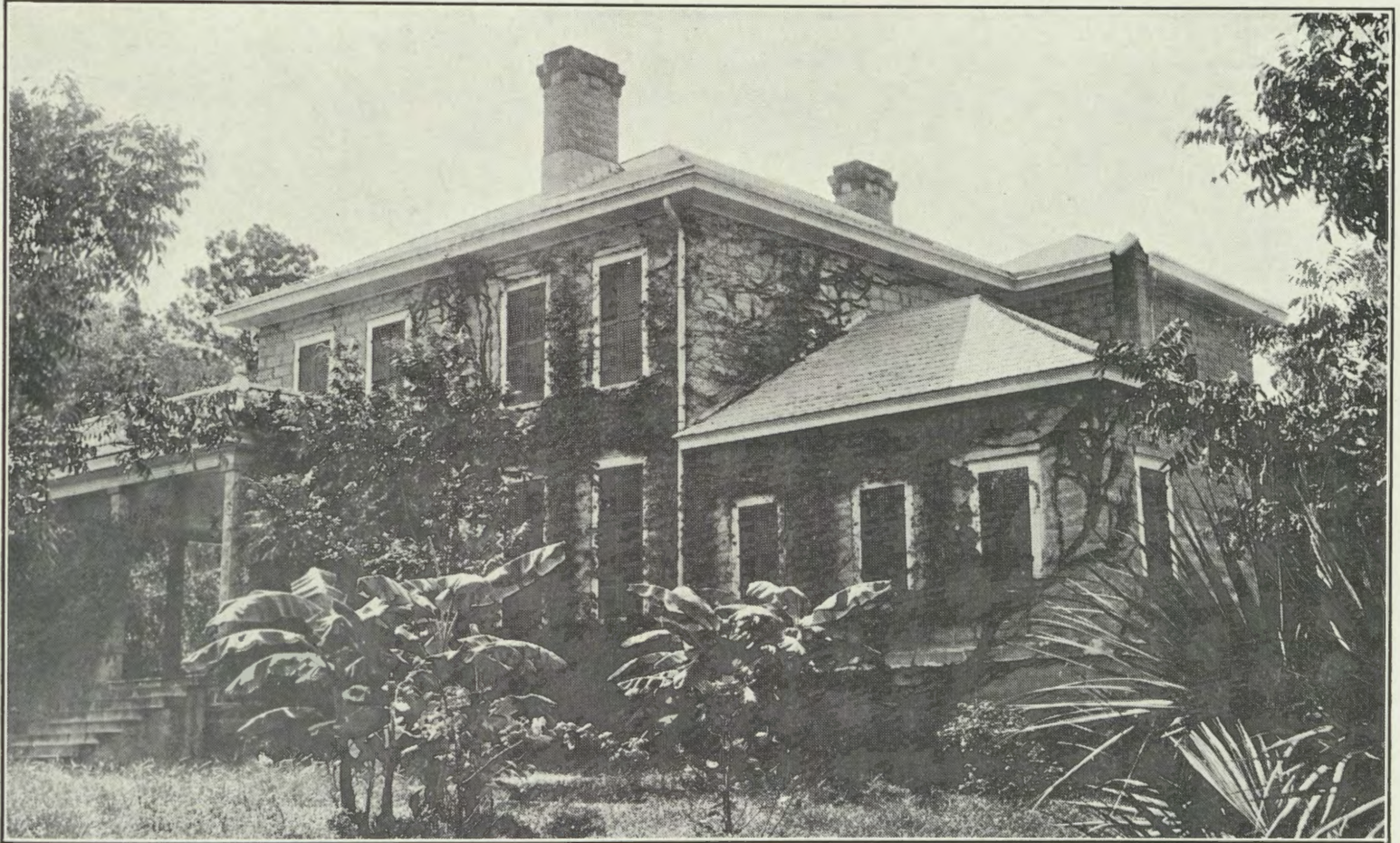
Write the Secretary for any information you desire.

The Jefferson County Business League will help you get a good location. Consult its members when you come to see us, and you will be advised as to the merits of propositions made you.

NO FAIRY TALES

No get-rich-quick schemes here.

Money does not await picking from the ground. If you have ability, grit, and a little capital, and want to live in a country, where living is pleasant twelve months in the year, where more different crops may be grown than anywhere, where you will be welcomed and valued as a citizen, come and see what Jefferson County offers you.



Residence of R. L. Eaton, Proprietor Girardeau Seed Farm, Monticello

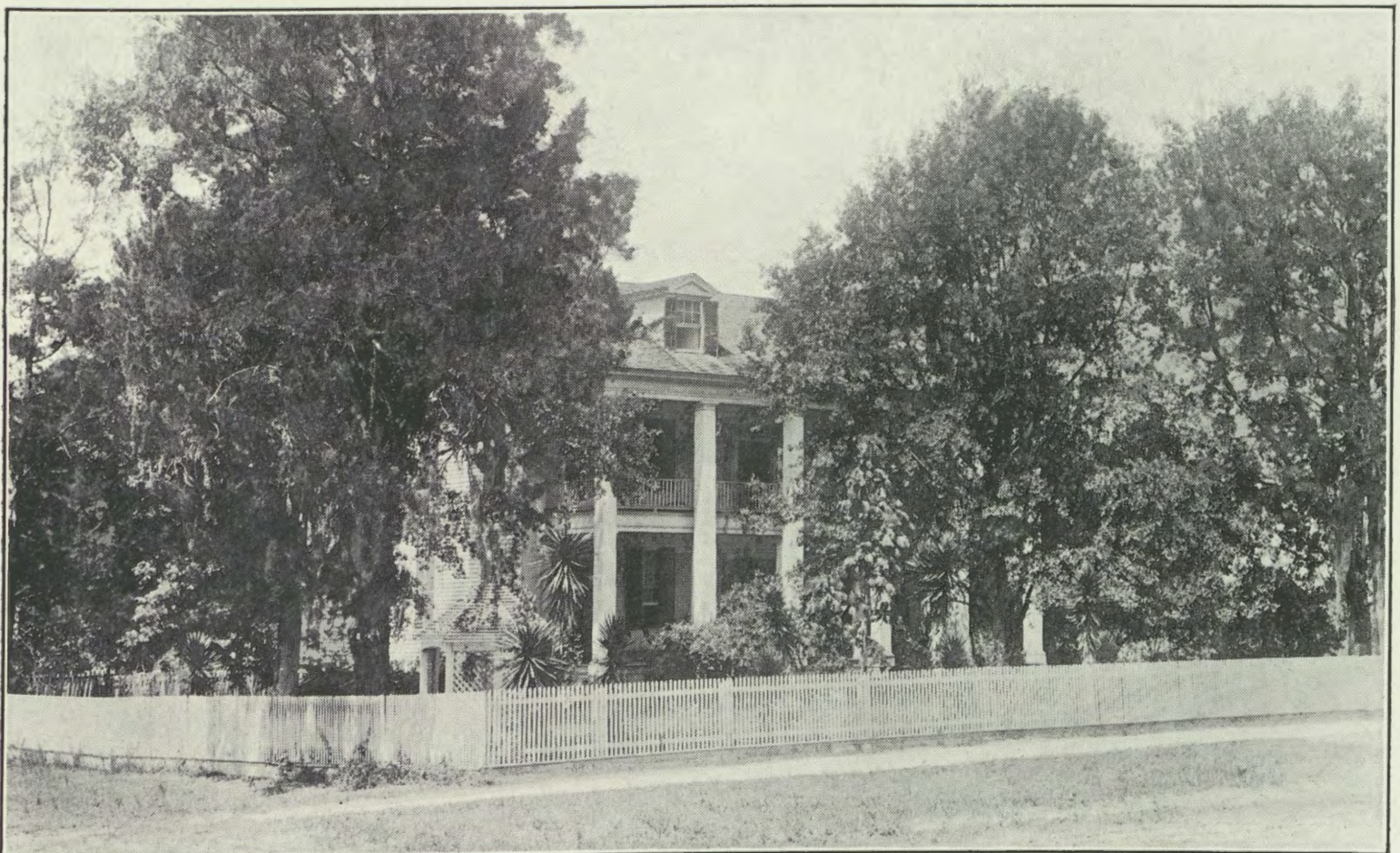
COMPETENT TESTIMONY

Mr. W. W. CARROLL,

President Jefferson County Business League.

MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 15, 1913.

Dear Sir: I came from Georgia to Florida to engage in the turpentine and lumber business, but for seven years I have been developing a farm which people said would not sprout peas when I bought it. I



Residence of T. J. Taylor, Monticello

make from 30 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre, and produce profitable crops of oats, pea hay, sweet potatoes, chufas, peanuts and cane syrup. I raise pork for the market at a profit. I average about one ton each of oat and peavine hay on the same ground per acre in a season worth \$30 to \$50 per acre, according to quality and market price.

This is a good farming section.

J. R. HUGHES.

Mr. W. W. CARROLL,

President Jefferson County Business League.

Sir: I came to Jefferson County from Illinois four years ago and am more than content to remain.

The climate is agreeable and salubrious. The soil responds to good treatment, and may be worked twelve months in the year with proper rotations.

C. W. REED,

Local Supt. Standard Pecan Co., and Monticello Nursery Co.



Summit Nurseries, Citrus Fruit and Pecans

Mr. W. W. CARROLL,

President Jefferson County Business League.

MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 14, 1913.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 10th inst., asking for opinion as to the climate, etc., I have found the climate very agreeable. As to general farming, find that profitable crops can be raised here, as it is possible to keep the land busy throughout the entire year.

Yours truly,

EDW. L. COOK,

Superintendent Southern Pecan & Orchard Co.

Mr. W. W. CARROLL,

President Jefferson County Business League.

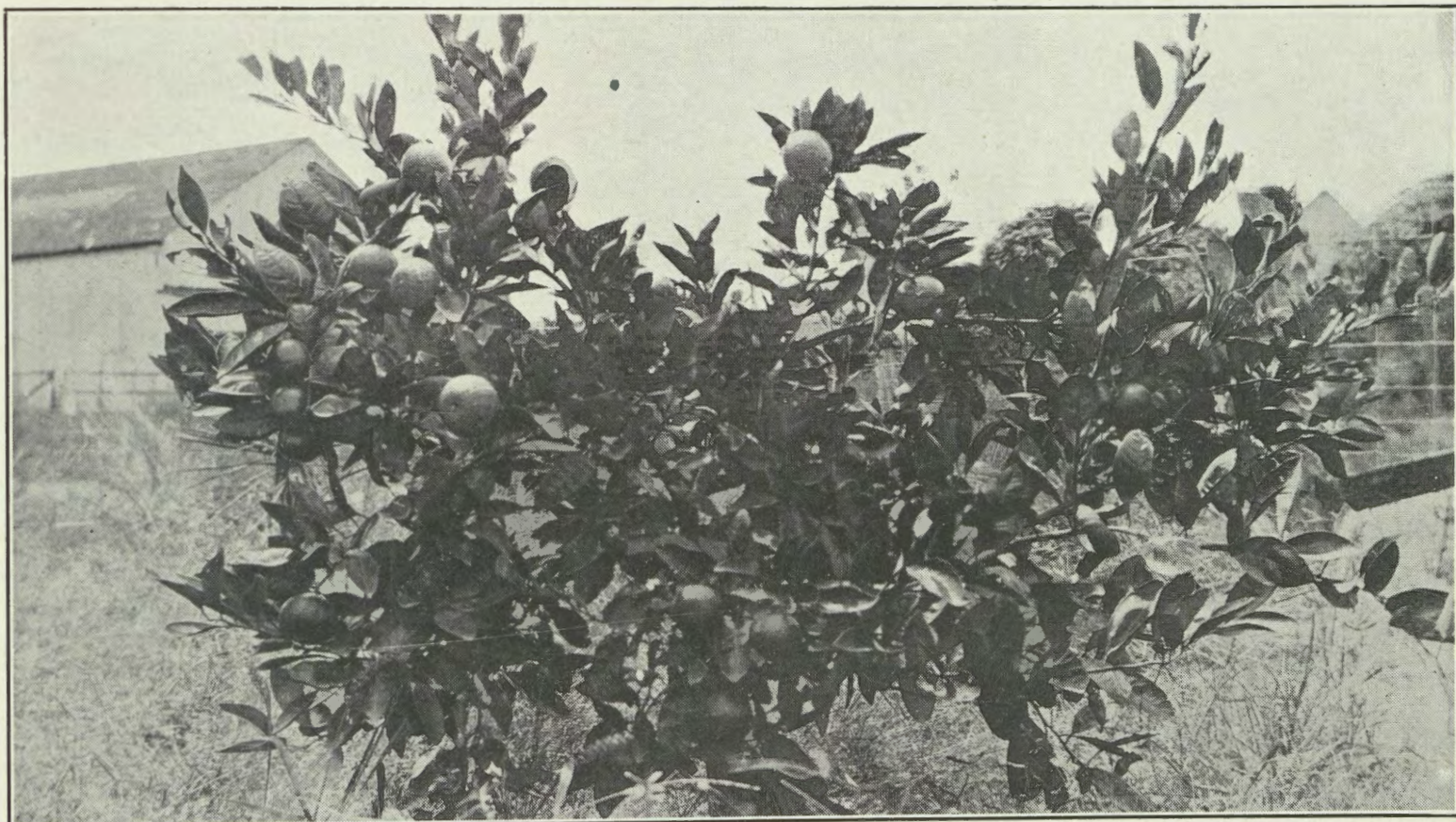
MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 24, 1913.

Sir: In operating the Summit Nurseries, I have demonstrated successfully the production of grape fruit, kumquats, satsumas, lemons, Jap persimmons, bunch grapes, figs, and paper-shell pecans on a commercial scale. In farming operations I find the soil productive of profit when properly farmed.

Transportation facilities are not all they should be, but the coming of the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad promises all we need, and insures a profit to land buyers who get in early.

H. K. MILLER,

Summit Nurseries, Miller & Gossard, Proprs.



Three-year-old Satsuma Orange Tree, H. W. McRory

MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 30, 1913.

Coming to Monticello in 1898, locating on one of the old plantations, I began work intensively by up-to-date methods, with up-to-date machinery, with results most satisfactory; and my 16 years' residence, the year around, speaks strongly for the attractions of this locality.

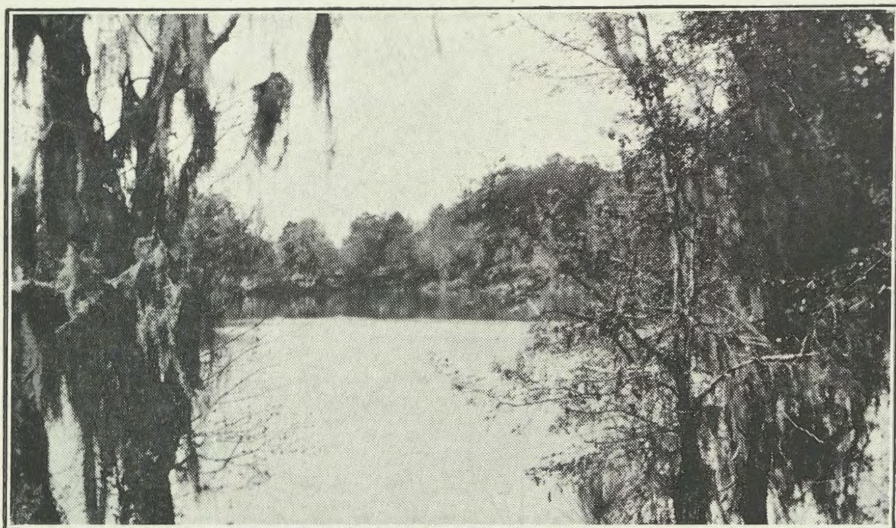
Conditions are most excellent for agricultural pursuits, we being able to have crops growing every month in the year, with profitable returns when a fair proportion of brains is mixed with the work.

I am now and have always been a "booster" for this section of Florida, having the utmost faith in its future, and heartily recommend the investigation of those seeking a new home.

H. A. BARROWS.



Pecan Trees, Corn and Peas, Jefferson County Pecan and Livestock Company



View from "The Bluff," Lake Miccosukee

have never regretted my moving here, either from a social or financial view, although when I came here I was assistant chief engineer of a large manufacturing plant in Chicago, Ill., that did over a million dollars' worth of business per year. This is certainly an ideal location for growing pecan nursery stock and pecan orchards. As for the social side, one would have to search far and wide before he found a town containing more kind, hospitable, and thoughtful people. One of our northern visitors once remarked that she "did not know there could be so many nice people in *one* place."

The climate here is almost ideal. There is just enough of cold days in the winter to re-invigorate you for the coming summer—and yet you will see roses blooming all through mild winters. In the summer at night there is always a breeze from the Gulf of Mexico to make the night cool enough to require some cover while sleeping. While the summers are long, I find the temperature rarely goes above 95 degrees, and that feels no hotter than 80 degrees up North. This past summer was excessively hot all over the country, yet the thermometer did not reach the 100-degree mark here. There are few non-arid localities where the sun shines more and yet get plenty of rain for the crops.

My family has enjoyed better health here than in the North and the children can play out of doors all the year round.

I am delighted with the opportunities for fishing and hunting here. Quail are very numerous all over,

and there are plenty of wild turkey and deer in the flatwoods nearby. To those who love to fish, there is the Wacissa River fed by numerous springs, with water so clear that you can see the fish of all kinds as you pass along in your motor boat.

While cotton and corn has been the main farm crop here, yet most any crop can be raised that is raised in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio, except wheat.

Again, let me say I am delighted with the people here; delighted with the country; delighted with the climate; well satisfied with my business in the past and with the outlook for the future. I hope I may always be considered one of you, as I have been in the past.

Very truly yours,

C. A. SIMPSON.



Picnic at "The Bluff," Lake Miccosukee



Pecans and Pea Hay, Southern Pecan and Orchard Co.

MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 29, 1913.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON COUNTY BUSINESS
LEAGUE,
Monticello, Fla.

Dear Sir: I came to Monticello from Central New York State a little over six years ago, being drawn here by the wonderful possibilities in the growing of fine pecan nuts. I was told by friends and relatives upon leaving home that I would die of malaria before I had been here a year, but I do not yet know what a good chill feels like. The all-the-year-around climate is the most delightful and healthful I have ever experienced, and the pleasures of this alone has more than made up for all the discouragements I have had.

The natural resources of this county along general agricultural and horticultural lines, coupled with little energy and capital, offer wonderful opportunities to the small farmer and home builder.

I came to Monticello without a cent in the world, and now have a growing nursery business that is showing some handsome returns this season.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BASSETT,

Proprietor Florida Nurseries.

MONTICELLO, Dec. 24, 1913.

MR. W. W. CARROLL,

President Jefferson County Business
League.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 21st requesting my opinion of Jefferson County, I have the following to say which you can use in any way you desire:

I have travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico to find a comfortable winter home. I purchased the old Casa Bianca plantation ten years ago and have made no mistake.

The climate and surroundings are all that any one could desire. The rolling country is a revelation, and is so much superior to the most of Florida that a stranger visiting this section is surprised at the beauty of the landscape. I am satisfied it has added years to my life. I cannot say too much for it. The old Southern hospitality here is shown in its truest form. I am satisfied after the years that I have lived here, that there is no section of the State that offers as many advantages as we have in Jefferson County. I am now growing with success oranges, grape-fruit, tangerines and kumquats second to none, and the pecans that have no superior in this country.

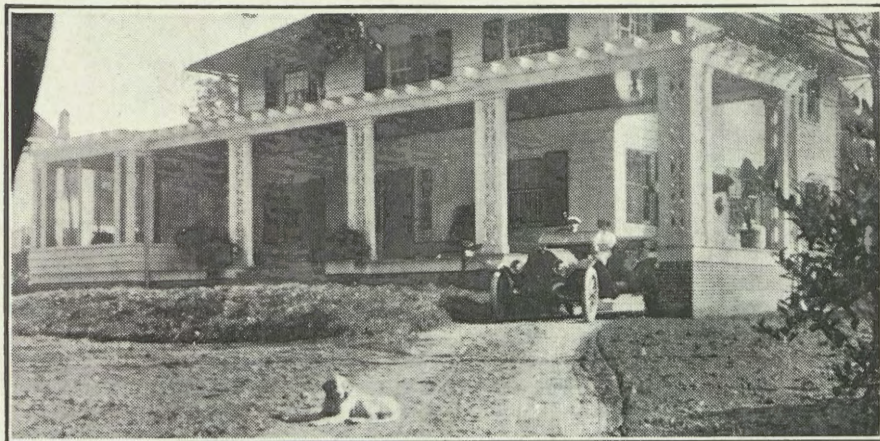
Yours truly,
JNO. C.W. FRISHMUTH.

LAMONT, Fla.

MR. W. W. CARROLL.

President Jefferson County Business
League.

Dear Sir: I came into this county from Maryland (where the first forty years of my life were spent) eight years ago. Previous to that time had been down the east coast as far as Jupiter and the west coast as far as Sarasota, also spent one winter in Orlando, but until I saw this section, Florida as a home never appealed



Residence of Representative T. T. Turnbull



Barrow's Tobacco Shade—Weaving the Shade



Residence of R. C. Simpson of Simpson's Nurseries, Monticello

to me. When I saw the rolling landscape and the red clay lands that our county is noted for, I decided that here was the opportunity I had been looking for. Have never had any reason to feel that I was mistaken in my selection.

When our lands are properly handled they yield as bountiful crops as any I know of and the variety of crops suited to our section is so great that any man versed in either agriculture or horticulture, can find some crop that suits his fancy and from which he can make good profits. Most of my attention has been given to pecan orcharding and my first orchard planted, eight years ago, is now beginning to give returns that fully justify my expectations.

At first I thought the summers here were too hot for one who had been raised in the North, so went North



Fine Porkers of J. C. Braswell

in May and returned in October each year, until I was forced to return in August, 1909. I found that I did not suffer with the heat here as much as I had in Maryland. Of course the days are long and the sun hot, but there is always a good breeze that tempers the atmosphere, so that it is pleasant, and the nights are always cool enough for refreshing sleep. Our winters are ideal. This fact is well established and testified to by the crowds of tourists that annually spend from one week to four months basking in our sunshine when the North is covered with snow and blocked with ice.

A. A. RICH,
Increase Pecan Orchard and Nursery,
Lamont, Fla.

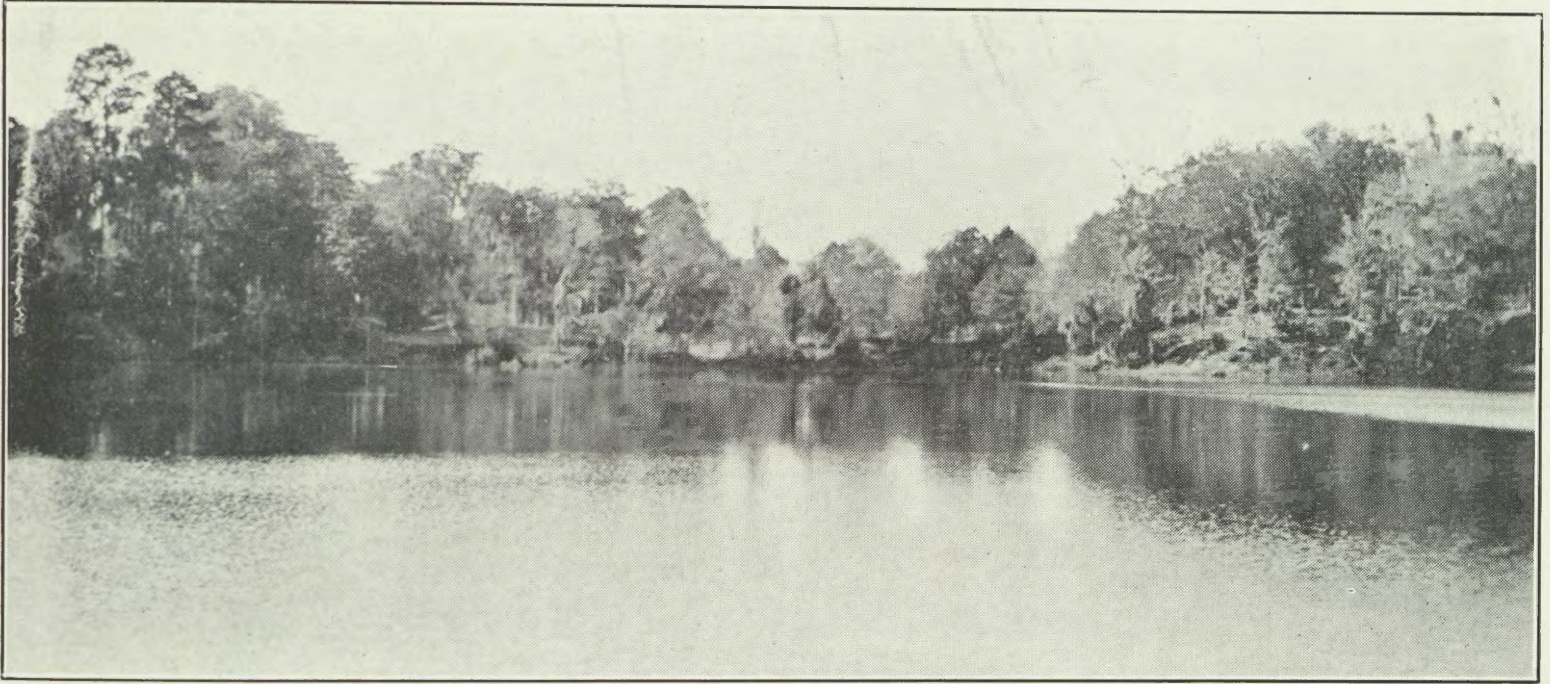
MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 22, 1913.

MR. W. W. CARROLL,
President Business League,
City.

Dear Sir: I located here ten years ago, for the practice of my profession. Eight years of this time have served in the capacity of County Agent of the State Board of Health for Jefferson County. From my observation and experience I would like to say that I have been sur-



Residence of Hon. D. A. Finlayson, Monticello



Lake Miccosukee

prised at the very few cases of pneumonia and typhoid we have had during these ten years. We have less malaria, I believe, than most places this far south. The cases we do have are, as a rule, of the milder types and yield readily to appropriate treatment. This disease, being mosquito borne, is nearly if not entirely preventable, by proper methods of drainage and careful screening of houses and beds.

We have here a most admirable climate—neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer.

This (Jefferson) county is hilly and rolling, consequently well-drained, and the lands, from my observation, respond readily to intelligent cultivation, producing a great variety of crops.

Very truly yours,

J. R. McEACHERN, M. D.

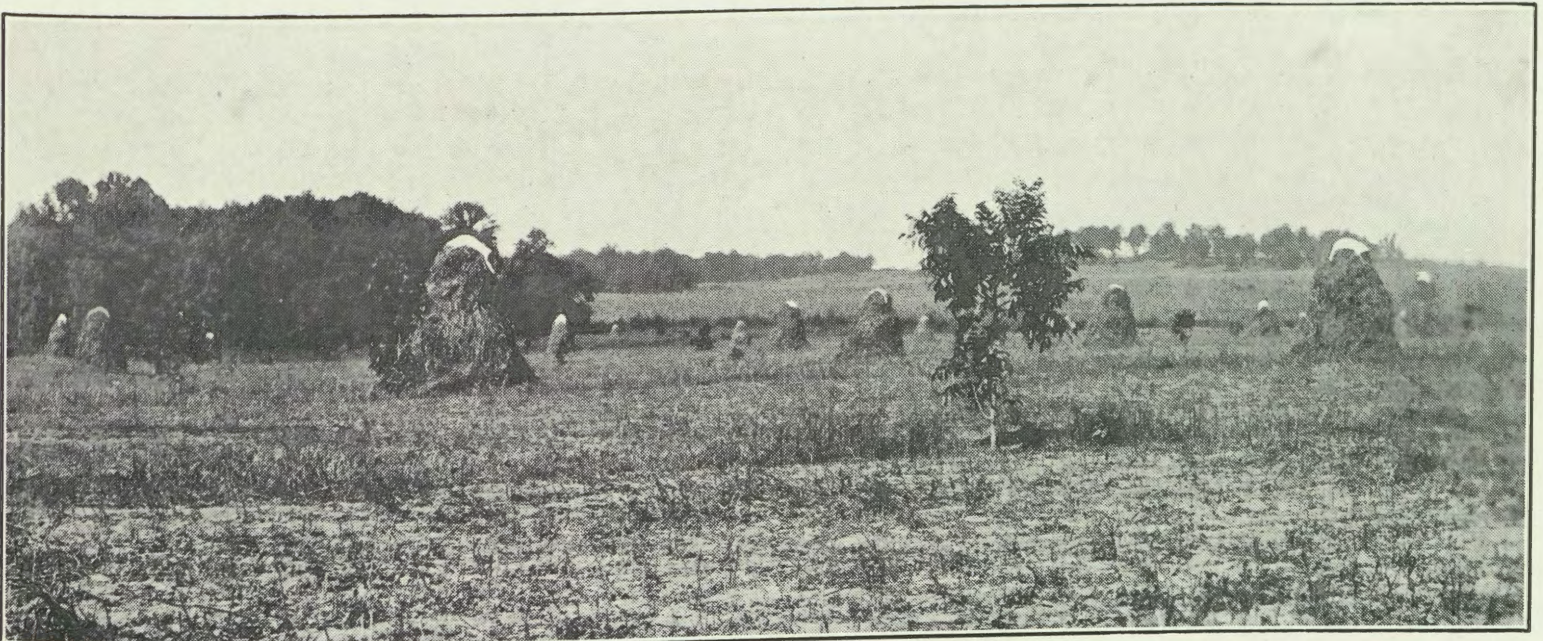
A REMARKABLE LETTER

This letter is from a gentleman who came from Poland, unable for sometime after his arrival here to speak the English language, and makes a very remarkable showing. It is printed exactly as written by him.

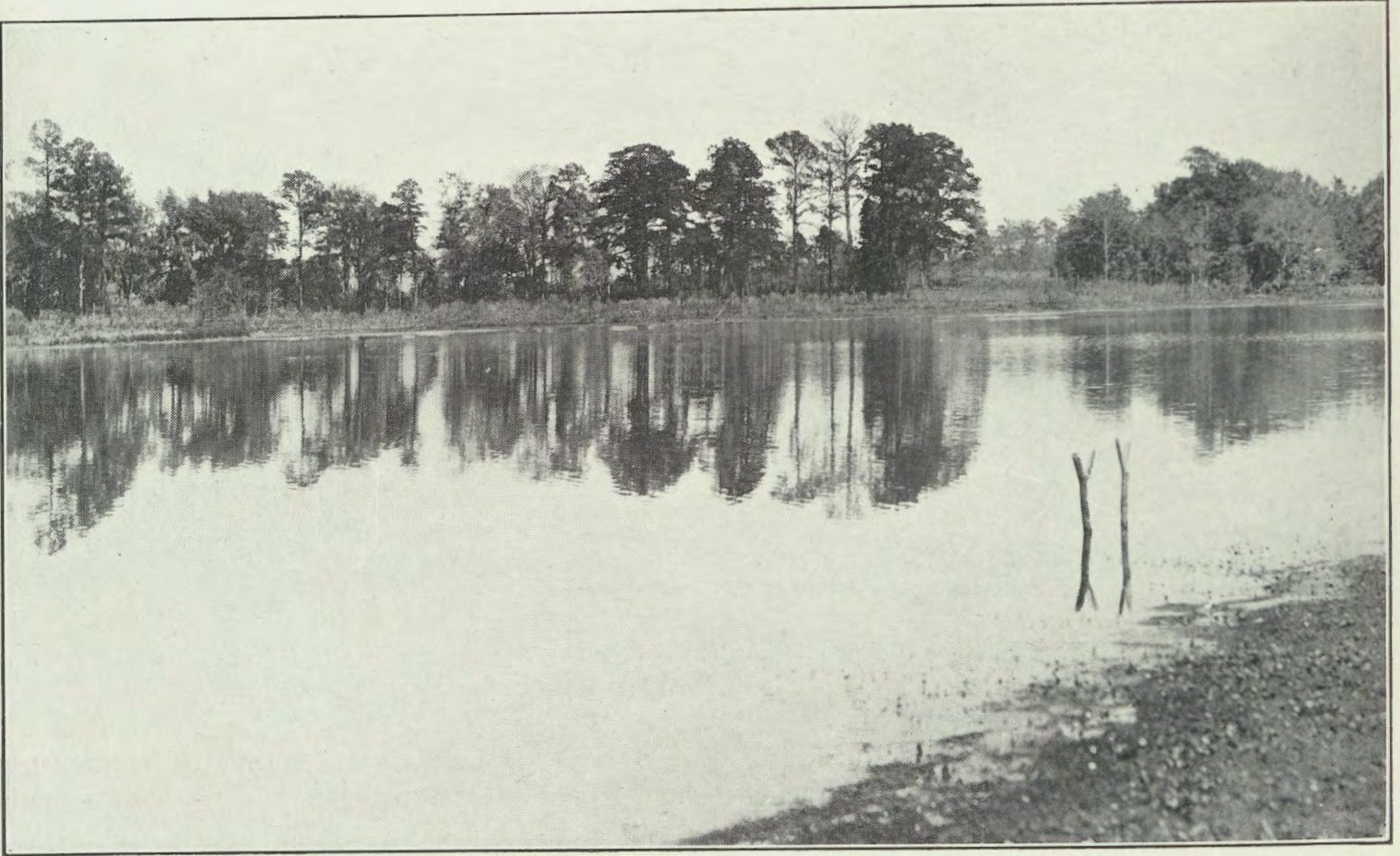
MONTICELLO, Fla., Decemb. 10th, 1913.

Dear Sir: According to my promise I send you description of my success in Sunny Florida.

January 1st. 1908 I started to build house and barn with stable on purchased land, 100 acres, about 20 of it clear. Figuring on good income, I have built in March the same year 3 acres of shade for tobacco, and



Southern Pecan and Orchard Company



"Silver Lake," on Property of Silver Lake Pecan Company

besides in shade I planted 2 acres of sun tobacco. Assuring myself after first crop, that in tobacco growing is some money, next year I increased my shade to 8 acres and sun tobacco field to 7 acres, and since this time I planted between 10 and 15 acres of tobacco every year, clearing out from 110 to 230 dollars per acre according seasons and weather conditions. On the same land under shade I plant every year truck, cabbage, cauliflower, brussels-sprout, spinach, etc., and this by-crop bring never less than \$50 an acre, and once so high as \$137.50 clear profit.

Besides the tobacco and truck I plant mostly the crops for feeding live stock, also I am running little pecans nursery and planting on the farm pecan trees, this year 4 acres, what in future will increase the income from farms, or value of it.

Farming successful, I could gradually improve my farm, and clearing the land every winter I have now over 50 acres clear land, which bring me at least 2 crops a year; I plant winter-cover-crops protecting land against washings, and early in spring let graze my cattle and after turning off cattle in about 2 weeks, I



F. L. Simon's Orchard



Camp at Pine Bluff

plow the land making humus for next crop. Two years ago, being already in possession about 40 acres clear land, I started to run dairy business, which, that is truth, give me some hard work, but brings sure good income and allow to improve my land with manure of 40 heads of live stock.

My farm to-day is worth for me ten times as much as I spent for purchase the land and previous buildings, because it brings good income, for example, running year I will close up books with over \$4,000 clear profit.

You will find on my farm, besides first built dwelling and barn with stable, sanitary cow barn, silo, dairy house, houses for servants, 2 large tobacco barns with ventilators in Sumatra style, greenhouse, engine and pumps house with tank over it, tools & implements, shade, etc.; waterwork scatters the water everywhere and special pump brings water to seed beds.

Finally I am successful farmer, and factors for my success are: the will to work, little money I brought, intelligent talk, good soil, good climate, but most important factor—good people of our community, which from very start helped me in any way and encourage to my work.

Yours respectfully,

L. MAJEWSKI.

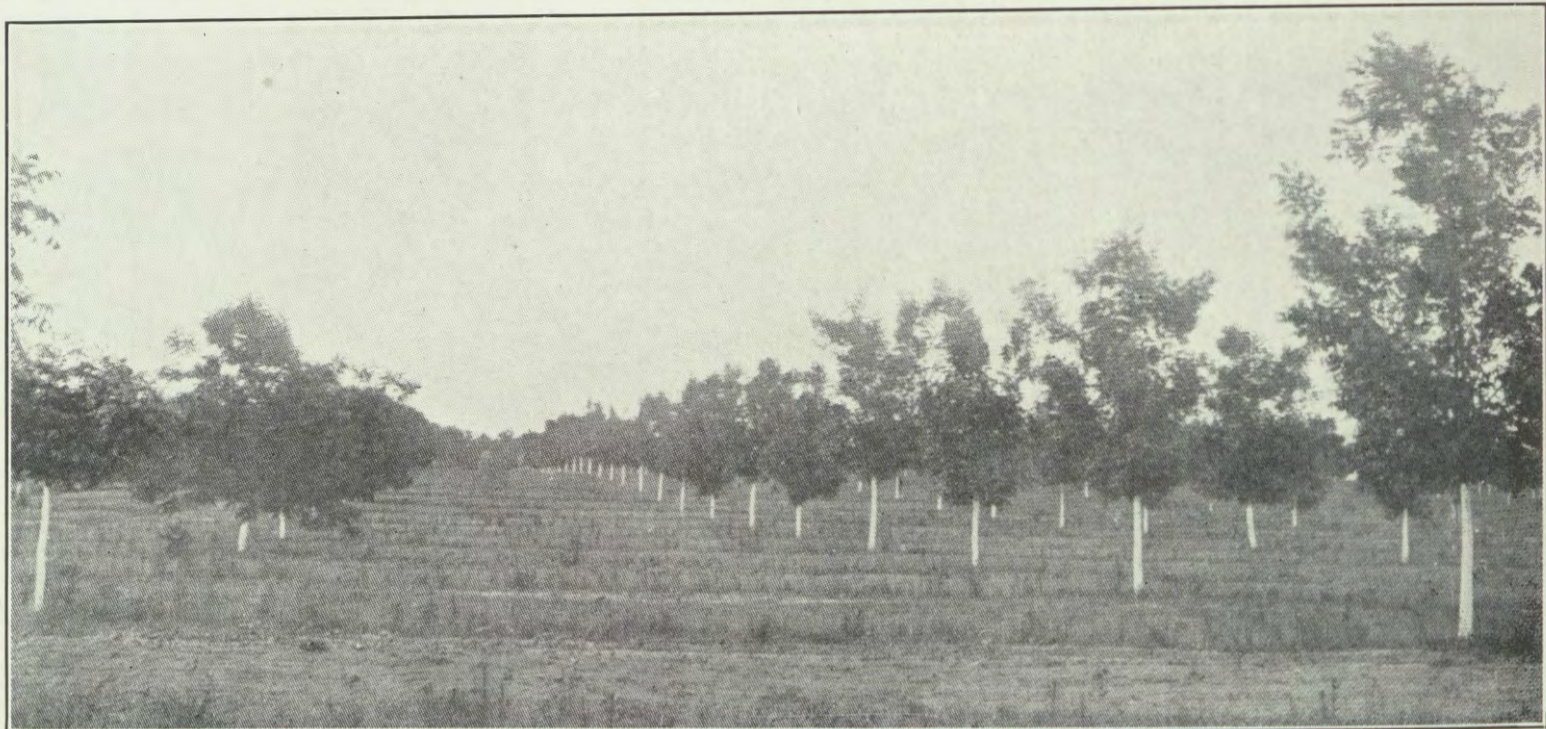
MR. W. W. CARROLL,
President Jefferson County Business League,
Monticello, Fla.

MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 22, 1913.

Dear Sir: During my residence of two years in this section of Florida (having come from Chicago, Ill).,



Hay Stacks, Southern Pecan and Orchard Company



Bearing Pecan Grove, Grafted Trees of Standard Pecan Company

would say that I believe this is one of the most ideal sections, as to climate, soil and opportunities along almost any line of business, especially farming and stock raising. Coming as I do from the extreme cold, severe winters of Illinois to this mild and delightful climate, during the winter season is to me a pleasure and a delight. Again I do not feel the summers so hot and oppressive as anticipated, the cool gulf breezes of the summer making it healthful and pleasant.

I do not believe there is a section anywhere that can excel this in stock raising, trucking, the raising of citrus fruits, etc.

The longer I am here the better I like conditions and my faith grows stronger in the great possibilities and future of this section of Florida.

Very respectfully,
C. H. JACKSON.

MR. W. W. CARROLL,
President Jefferson County Business League,
Monticello, Fla.

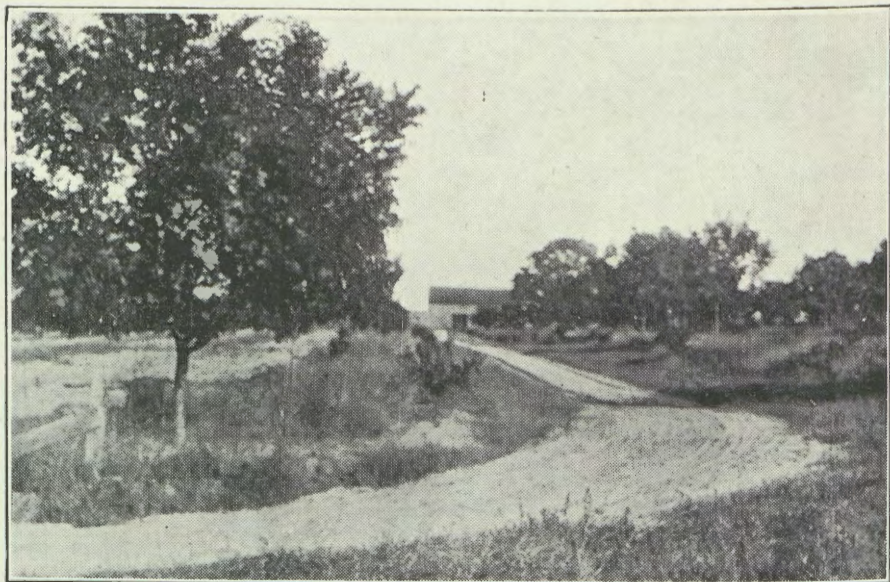
MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 20, 1913.

Dear Sir: Coming from Georgia to Jefferson County, Florida, I find a healthy country with good roads, good water, good land and good schools. I am satisfied with the opportunities offered me here, and have been successful in my farming operations and expect to be more so in the future. This is a splendid county for diversified farming with a wide range of products. It occurs to me to specially mention that I gathered 30 bales of cotton and 1,200 bushels of corn, with potatoes and peanuts in proportion, from a two-and-one-half horse farm.

Yours very truly,
H. BUTLER.

MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 20, 1913.

MR. W. W. CARROLL,
President Jefferson County Business
League, Monticello, Fla.



North Florida Pecan Company's Orchard

Dear Sir: As a citizen of Holland and hardly able to speak more than a few words of English, I came to your country in the capacity of an expert grower and handler of Sumatra wrapper tobacco. My expert experience was acquired on the Island of Sumatra. I have demonstrated to my satisfaction and to the satis-



Young Pecan Trees by Thousands, Simpson's Nurseries

faction of others that Jefferson County soil produces a wrapper tobacco of fine quality and color, even burning and of good texture.

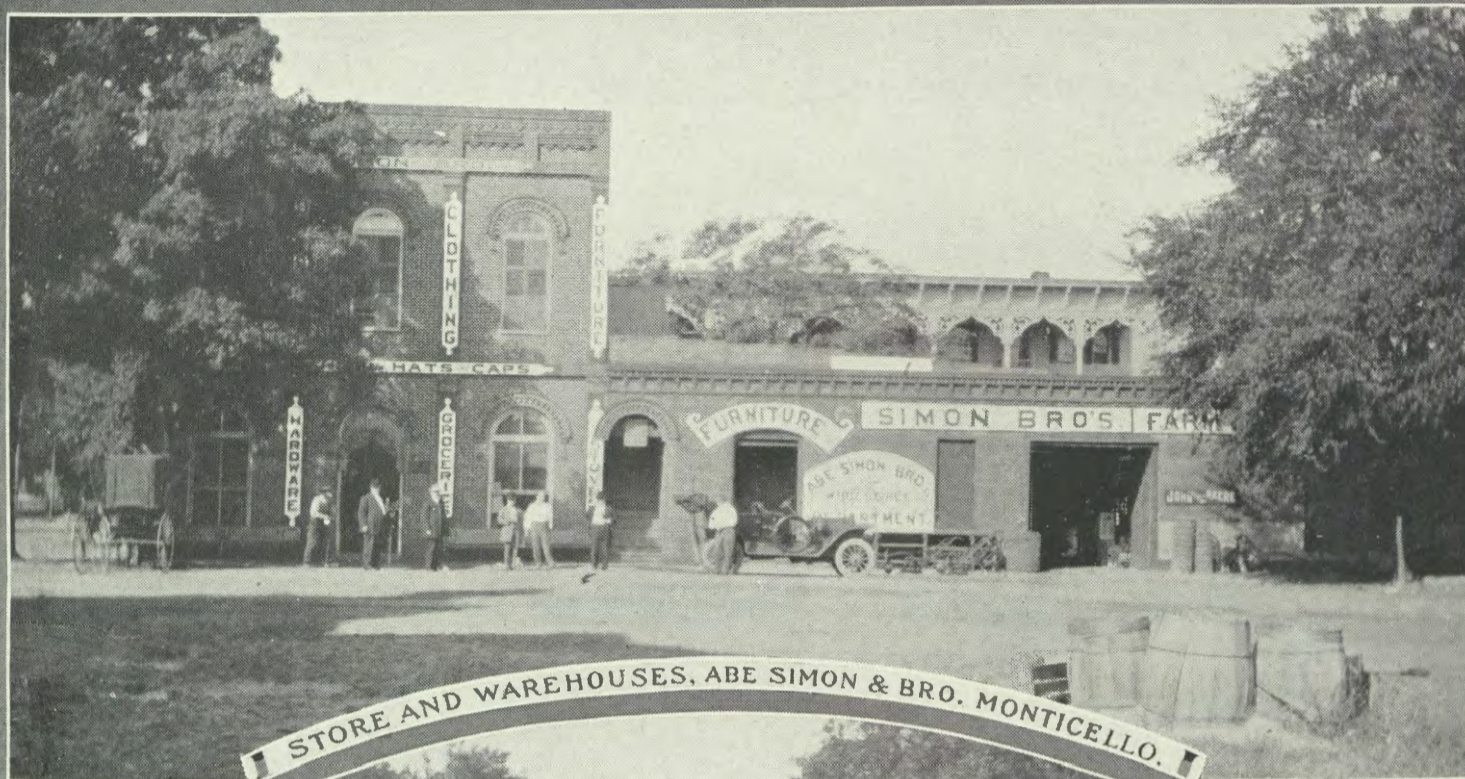
The climate is agreeable twelve months in a year and health conditions are unexcelled.

Yours very truly,

J. J. NOLTHENIUS.



Channel Bass, Aucilla River



STORE AND WAREHOUSES, ABE SIMON & BRO. MONTICELLO.



COTTON WAITING AT J.M. HENRY'S GIN



SIMON-McCLELLAN TURPENTINE STILL



Mule Colts, Home Raised at Jefferson County Fair

The following is an extract from an extensive article that appeared in the "Florida Financial and Industrial Record," a paper published in Jacksonville, Florida:

GRAND OLD JEFFERSON COUNTY IN THE HILLS OF MIDDLE FLORIDA

"Jefferson County is pre-eminently an agricultural section, but its productiveness is not to be judged by her crop reports. The great numbers of negro



Graded Cattle, Jefferson County Pecan and Livestock Company



Hughes' Mill Below Lamont

tenants, who merely strive to gain enough from the soil to satisfy their daily appetites, with no thought for the morrow, cut down the showing the county would otherwise make.

For several generations the staples of this section were cotton and corn. These two hand maidens of the South's prosperity cannot even now be dispensed with. But unto these two are now added such a galaxy of products, that the old gods lack the homage they once were paid. White farmers, no longer working their lands from their front porches or libraries, have undertaken to become independent of the meat trust by raising plenty of beef and pork, and they have succeeded.



Nursery Pecan Seedlings, Southern Pecan and Orchard Company

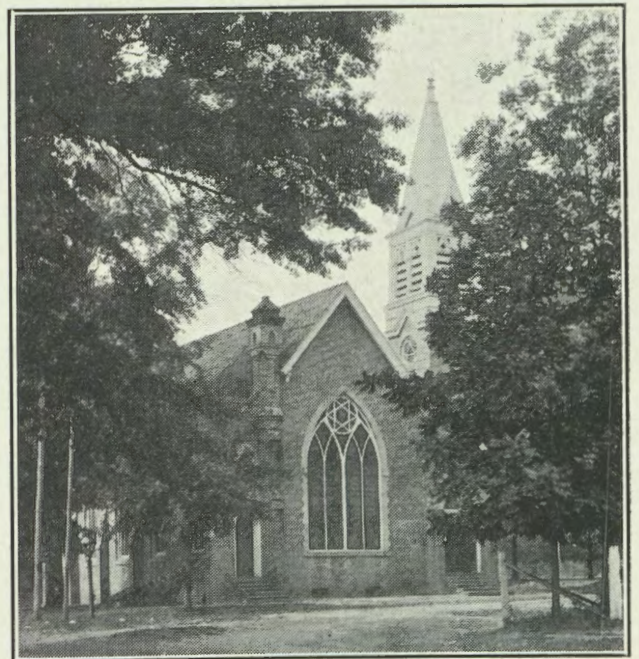


The Lake Valley Grove

HOME OF THE WATERMELON

It is a fact, not generally known, but nevertheless true, that Jefferson County produces and sells at profitable prices more than two-thirds of the watermelon seeds used for planting in the United States, besides shipping out large quantities of beggarweed seed. Melon and beggarweed seed have been shipped from this county to the islands of the Pacific, to Australia, to South Africa.

When the fact appears that the white population of Jefferson County is slightly in excess of 4,000 souls, outsiders will express



Methodist Church, Monticello



Jefferson Hotel

wonder at such claims as are made in this article. Investigation will prove the truth of all statements made, and will carry home the conviction that where so few are doing so much there must be room for others. There is!"



South County River Scene

FACTS BOILED DOWN

Health conditions unrivaled anywhere.

Fine, pure, deep rock water, 80 to 500 feet below surface.

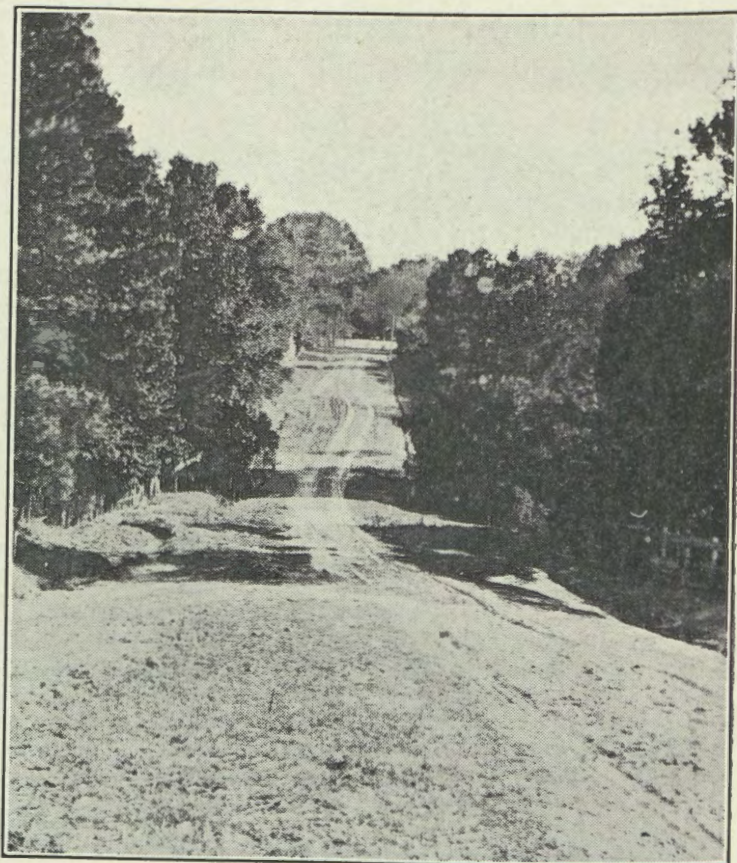
Main farm crops are cotton, corn, hay, peas, potatoes, watermelons, velvet beans, and all sorts of "truck."

Spring wells 30 to 50 feet below surface.

Special crops are wrapper tobacco, both shade and field grown, pecan nursery stock and pecan nuts, and watermelon seed.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has surveyed and bought right of way through Jefferson County for straightening its main line between main northern points and Tampa, Florida, a Panama port.

Jefferson County goes to the limit of taxation to keep up a good system of public schools. Ample grammar schools and graded high schools are provided, and the children are carried to school by a free wagon system.



Monticello-Lloyd Road Photo by Cook



Monticello-Asheville Road Nearly Completed

Rural routes cover the county.

As an indication of the importance of the section, the Government Department of Agriculture has stationed two experts at Monticello to work on pecan problems. One is a specialist in insect work, the other is a plant pathologist. Their work is proving of great benefit to the pecan enterprises.



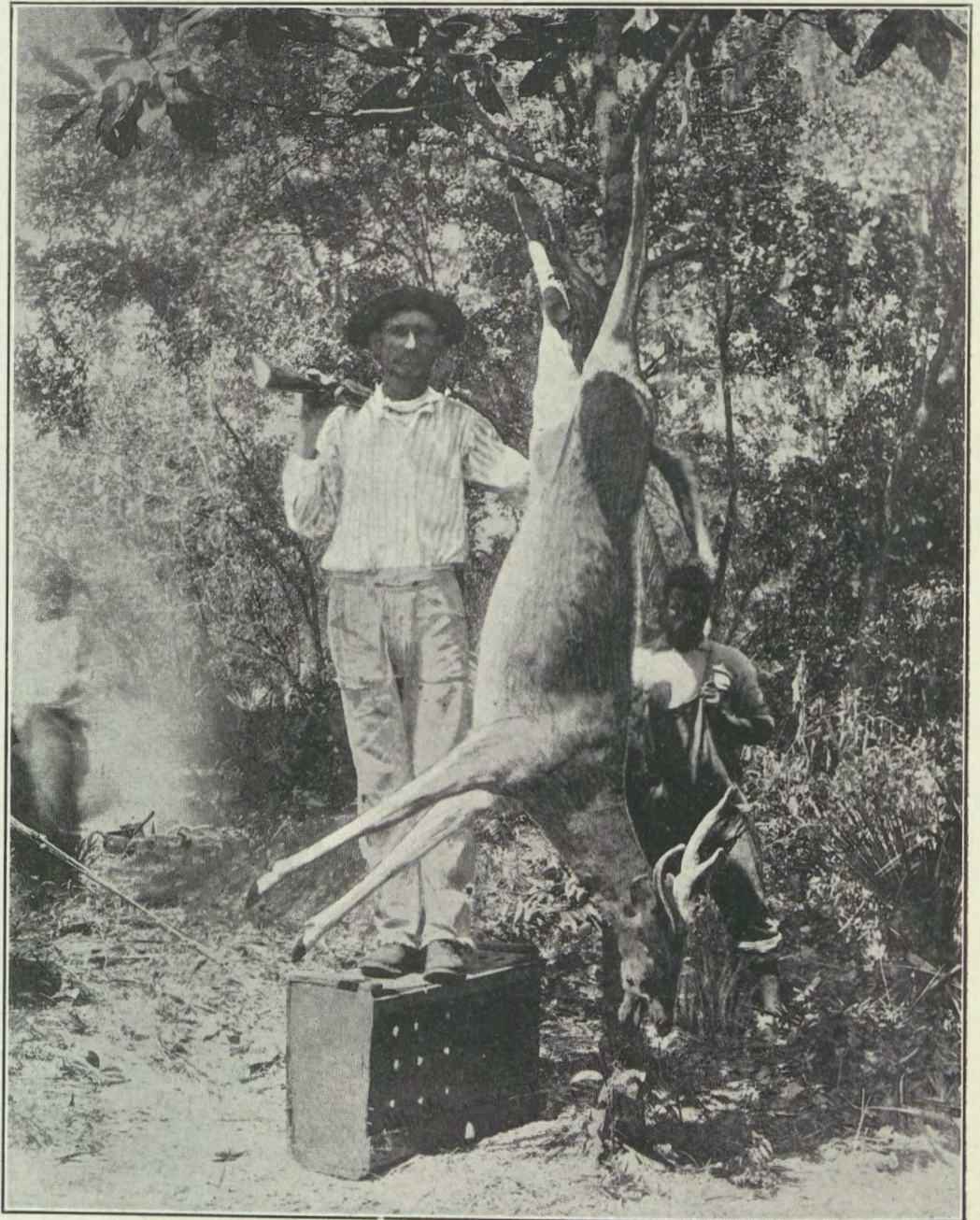
Building of the Monticello-Asheville Sand-Clay Road

The Government Soil Survey predicted that good roads would some day be made in Jefferson County. In the last two years (1912-13) nearly 100 miles of country roads have been widened, straightened, brought to crown surface, and put in shape to make hard surfaced sand-clay turnpikes. Many miles have been surfaced with clay, and the good roads work is well under way. This has been done without issuing bonds.

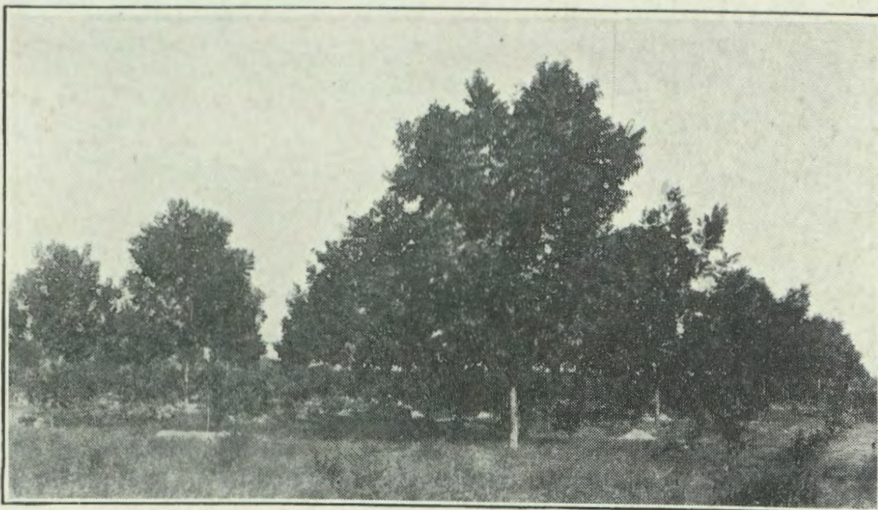
The Government Soil Survey Pamphlet referred to young orchards being planted to pecans and stated that six nursery companies were doing business in Monticello. These young orchards are now beginning to produce nuts, and the number of nursery concerns has largely increased.

The growing of Satsuma oranges, grape fruit, and sweet oranges on citrus trifoliata stock has already produced orchards of commercial importance, bearing fine crops of delicious fruit.

Trees grown on this hardy, wild orange stock, are practically insured against frost and ice, with ordinary methods of protection.



A Jefferson County Buck



Summit Nurseries, Pecans, Grape Fruit and Satsumas

This book shows more by pictures than by text. Only a small part of the county can be pictured in a booklet. Many beautiful scenes are not displayed. Many valuable crops have no pictorial representation.

Churches of the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations in Monticello and country villages offer opportunities for worship. Cath-

olic services are held in Monticello at intervals, but no chapel has been built. One is proposed.

OUTSIDE OF MONTICELLO

Monticello, being the county seat, and furnishing the organization and practically all the money for this advertising booklet, gets the best showing in illustrations and text.

As the one having entire charge of writing the text and collecting or taking the pictures, I will say that I have done all I could to get our county people to help in this work. I have invited them to send in pictures and data concerning their work, and showing scenes in their various localities. That they have not responded is their loss, and not my fault.

This, however, does not detract from the fact that the villages of Aucilla, Lloyd, Ashville, Wacissa, Waukeenah, Drifton and Lamont are the centers of important farm and other industries, and surrounded by desirable lands that are in need of more white farmers.

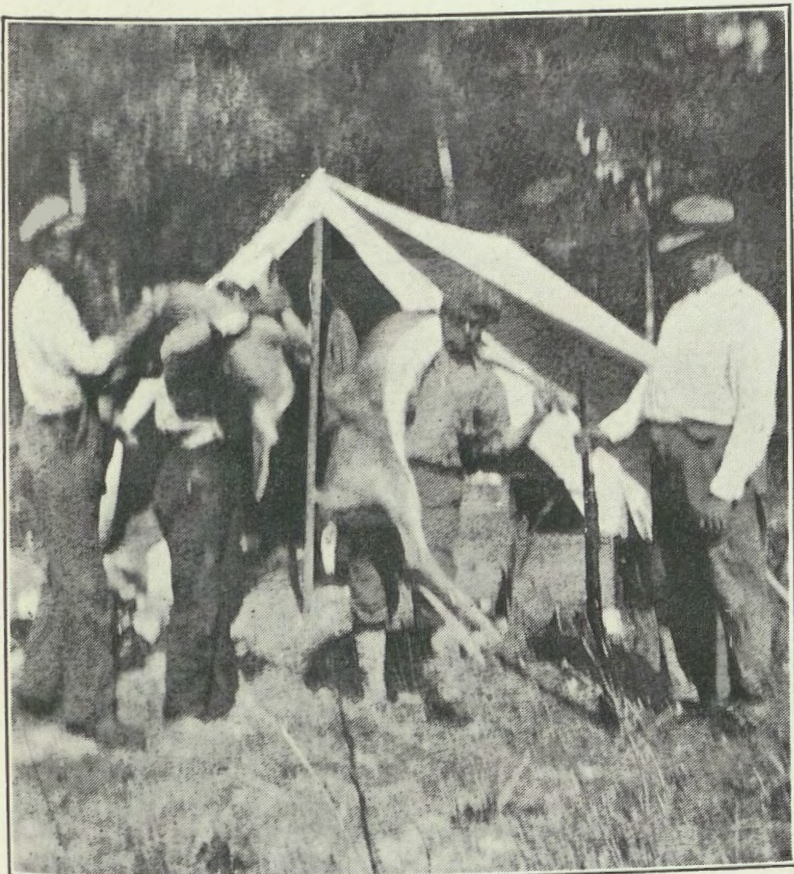
Lamont is mentioned particularly because it will, in a few months' time, be touched by the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—the road that is now operating a branch from Albany through Thomasville to Monticello, but has bought right of way to straighten their main line. This will be a big thing for Jefferson County and particularly for Monticello, Lamont and Drifton.

This booklet is issued in January, 1914. Forward strides are being made, and statements that are complete and correct now will have to be added to and amplified in another year.

W. W. CARROLL,
President.



Here We Be, All Five of Us

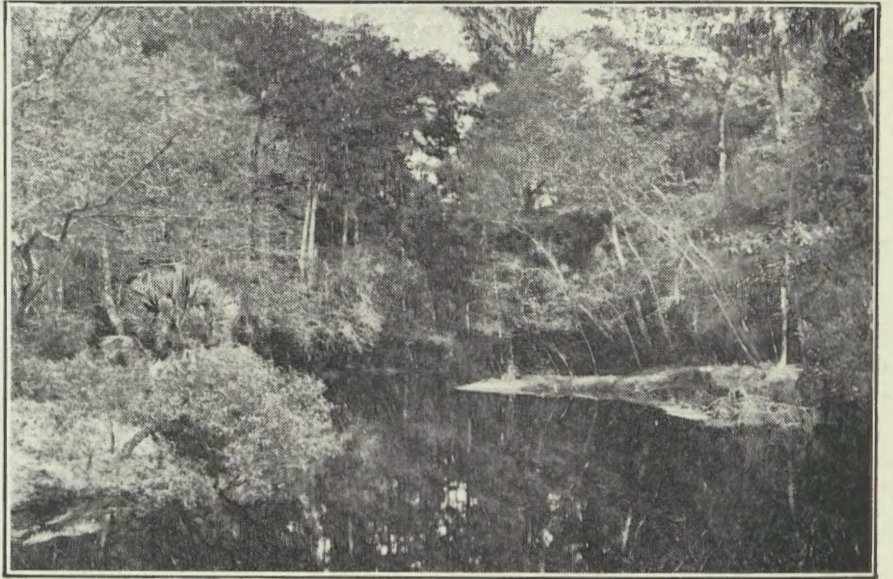


Oh, See the Boy Showing Off

SPORTS OF THE FIELD, FOREST AND STREAM

A glance at the map of Jefferson County will show, among other features, two goodly streams—the Wacissa and Aucilla Rivers. Many small creeks also thread the map, and many lakes of greater or lesser size dot its surface.

These streams and lakes abound in excellent fish of game qualities and good size. The



Aucilla River Above Walker Spring



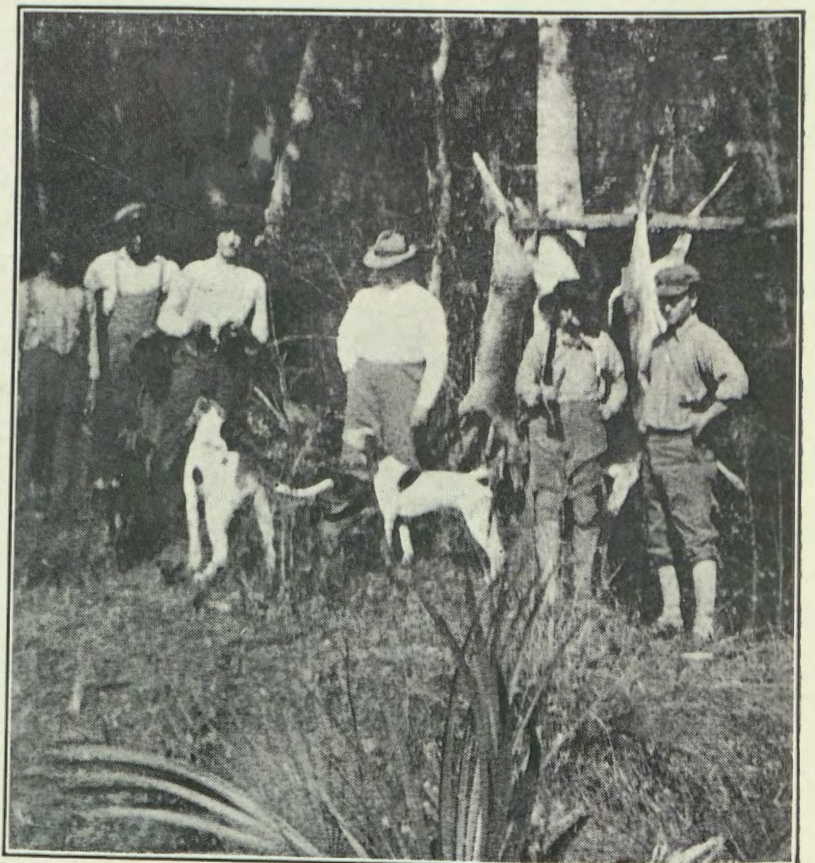
Jolly Campers

Gulf of Mexico, 35 miles from the county seat, furnishes plenty of sea fish and oysters.

The lakes, rivers and indentations of the coast line offer fine winter feeding ground for the migratory ducks, and there is an open season for duck shooting from November 20 to February 20. A county hunting license costs \$1, a State permit, \$3, and a non-resident license, \$15.

The woods in the South County are wild timber lands, peopled only by a few settlers and by many varieties of wild game. There are plenty of black bear and white-tailed deer in the woods a day's journey

to the south, and wild turkeys are pretty well established all about the county. This section furnishes as fine quail, or "Bob White," shooting as can be found in the south. Doves, snipe, squirrels and rabbits are plentiful. The negro decks his board delightedly with possum, coon or rabbit, and often has his white neighbors beat him to the game.



Before Does Were Protected



Rattlesnake Melons, Sattler & Brother. By Courtesy Hastings Seed Company, Atlanta, Ga.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of protecting song birds and insectivorous birds, and the game laws are being better enforced than ever for the protection of legitimate game. When one wants merely to "kill something," he can satisfy bloodlust by getting up a wild cat chase, or hunting foxes or rabbits with hounds.

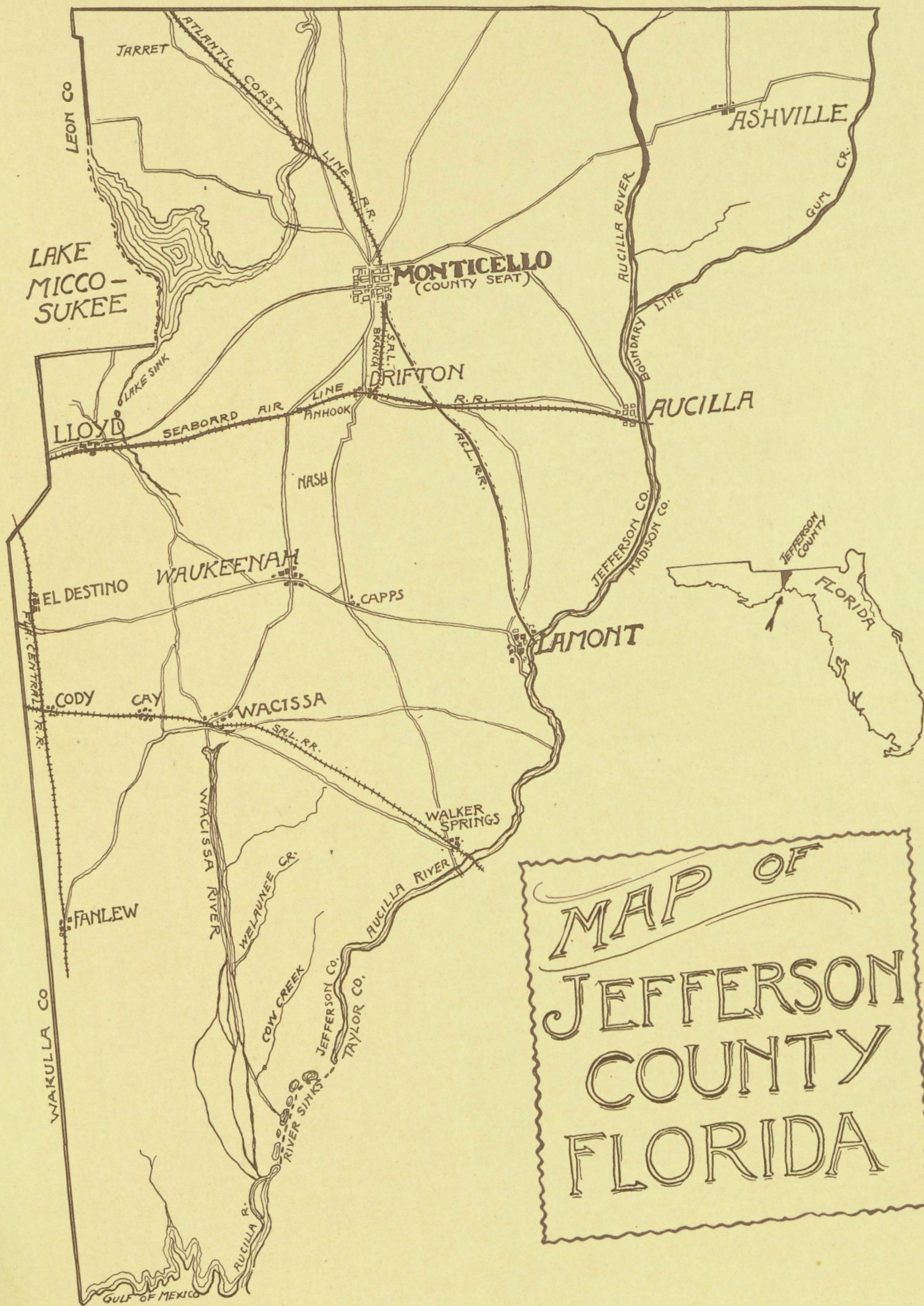
With the clear spring streams flowing through many valleys, hundreds of beautiful locations for private fish ponds may be found. The United States Government is always ready to furnish newly-hatched game fish in abundance, free of all cost.

This county is truly the sportman's paradise.

DIRECTORY

Members of Jefferson County Business League

- W. W. BASSETT, Florida Nurseries.
 E. B. BAILEY, Farmer.
 D. B. BIRD, Farmer, Pecan Orchards.
 J. T. BUDD, Merchant.
 E. B. BAILEY, JR., Farmer.
 H. A. BARROWS, Tobacco Grower, Farmer.
 J. D. BAILEY, Tax Collector, Farmer.
 G. C. BISHOP, Merchant, Telephone Exchange.
 W. E. BOWMAN, Furniture.
 W. W. CARROLL, Pecan Grower.
 C. T. CARROLL, Insurance.
 T. L. CLARKE, Attorney, President Farmers & Merchants Bank.
 S. D. CLARKE, Attorney, County Judge.
 E. L. COOK, Supt. Southern Pecan & Orchard Co.
 W. M. DAWKINS, Merchant.
 W. E. EVANS, Real Estate and Insurance.
 H. R. ENGLEMAN, Broker.
 R. L. EATON, Proprietor Girardeau Seed Farm.
 J. C. W. FRISMUTH, Capitalist, Tobacco Manufacturer.
 D. A. FINLAYSON, President Jefferson County State Bank.
 GEO. B. GLOVER, M. D., Practicing Physician.
 J. A. GRANGER, Nurseryman, Real Estate.
 JOHN M. HENRY, Lumber and Building Supplies.
 J. R. HUGHES, Lumber and Farmer.
 B. J. HAMRICK, Proprietor Monticello Pecan Orchard & Nursery Co.
 J. B. HORNE, Proprietor "Monticello News."
 J. M. HENRY, JR., City Water Works and Electric Light Operator.
 W. E. HAILE, Groceries and Seeds.
 C. H. JACKSON, Farmer, Secretary Jefferson County Business League.
 J. R. JOHNSON, B. W. Johnson & Son, Drugs.
 J. M. JOHNSON, Mayor.
 G. NOBLE JONES, Attorney, Farmer.
 SAMUEL KIDDER, Pecan Groves, General Nurseries.
 I. E. KERSEY, Hotel, Meat Market.
 R. L. KILPATRICK, Sheriff.
 J. M. LAMAR, County Clerk.
 W. B. LAMAR, Panama Exposition Commissioner, Pecan Grower, Ex-Congressman, Florida.
 L. G. MORRIS, Pecan Orchards, Nurseries and Farm.
 R. J. MAYS, Postmaster.
 J. R. McEACHERN, M. D., County Agent State Health Board.
 H. K. MILLER, Summit Nurseries, Pecan Orchardist, Ex-President National Nut Growers' Association.
 LEO MAJEWSKI, Tobacco Grower, Farmer, Dairyman.
 S. L. McCALL, Proprietor Ice Plant.
 D. H. MAYS, Ex-Congressman, Florida, Livery Stables, Farmer.
 H. W. McRORY, Farmer, Hotel Business.
 T. B. McDONALD, City Telephone Exchange.
 J. E. NOBLES, Cashier Farmers & Merchants Bank.
 R. C. PARKHILL, Farmer.
 R. W. PEARCE, Hardware, Ford Cars.
 JOHN PASCO, Civil Engineer, Farming, Real Estate.
 J. H. PERKINS, Merchant.
 B. W. PARTRIDGE, Hotel, Agent S. A. L. R. R.
 L. R. RAINEY, Merchant.
 ROBERT C. ROBERTS, Farmer.
 H. T. ROBERTS, Meat and Fish Market.
 C. W. REED, Local Superintendent Standard Pecan Co.
 A. A. RICH (Lamont P. O.), Increase Nurseries.
 ABE SIMON, Merchant.
 R. B. SHUMAN, Live Stock.
 F. A. SIMON, Real Estate.
 J. B. SHUMAN, Monticello Pharmacy.
 F. L. SIMON, Merchant.
 R. C. SIMPSON, Simpson Nurseries.
 C. W. SCHMID, Jefferson Hotel.
 C. A. SIMPSON, Simpson Nurseries.
 F. J. SATTler, Watermelon Seed Grower.
 T. T. TURNBULL, Attorney, City Clerk and Treasurer.
 SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, County Superintendent Public Instruction.
 EDWIN W. TUCKER, County Tax Collector.
 M. A. TRIPP, Sales Stables.
 R. R. TURNBULL, Cashier Jefferson County State Bank.
 GUY ULMER, Ulmer Shoe Co.
 J. F. WILLIAMS, M. D., Physician, Nurseries.
 J. R. WEST, County Treasurer.
 E. WACKYM, Merchant and Restaurant.
 M. H. WILSON, Jeweler, Real Estate.



Write the Secretary

